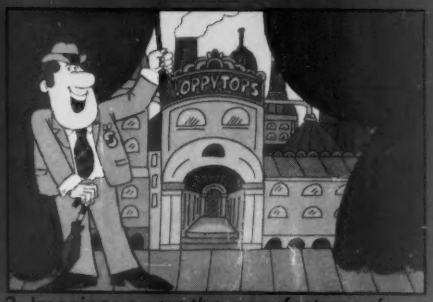
Trade and Industry

13 January 1978 Every Friday 40p

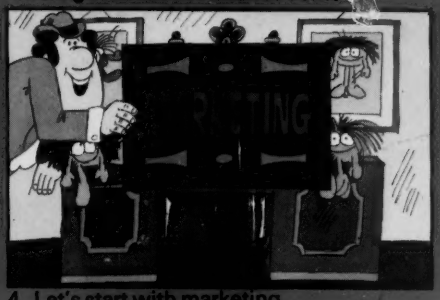
Guide to government statistics

1 Success in business has a lot to do with getting your facts straight. That's where government statistics come in.

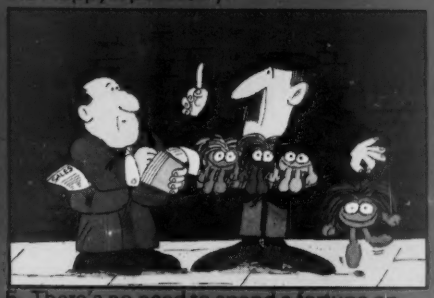


2 Imagine you are the manufacturer of Floppytops. Let's raise the curtain on the Floppytops factory.

3 Put yourself behind the desk of our Floppytops executive. How can government statistics help *you*?

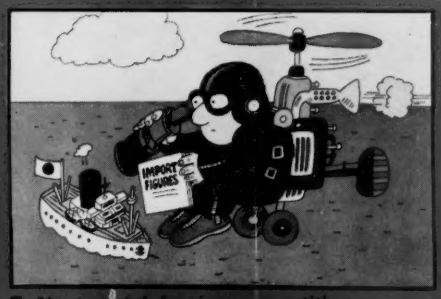


4 Let's start with marketing.



5 There's no need to spend a fortune on market research . . .

6 You can compare your performance against sales trends in your industry by using the industry's Business Monitor.



7 Next, watch foreign competition through import figures issued regularly.

8 You can keep up to date on hours of work, overtime, vacancies – and wages.

9 Government statistics can help you with contracts. Rising prices often rear their ugly head . . .

10 . . . but you can allow for them by using official price indices.

11 With government statistics, you can compare your operating costs with those for industry as a whole.

12 Most statistics are published regularly. And a lot more are available for the asking (see our Guide).

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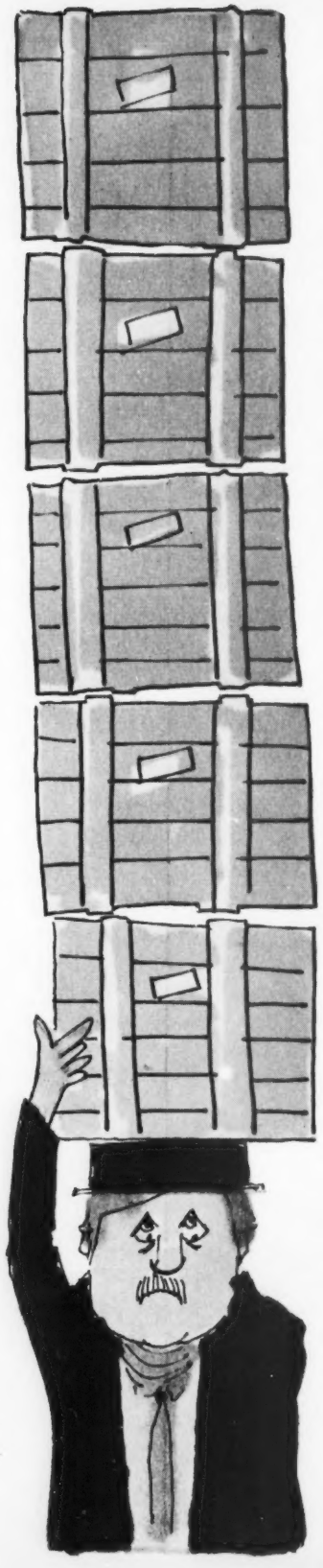

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Address: _____

_____

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Trade and Industry

13 January 1978

News from the Departments of Industry·Trade·Prices & Consumer Protection

Sources of a wide range of factual material for the businessman are given in our latest government statistics guide (centre pages). The cartoons are from an audio-visual presentation by the Government Statistical Service at the government information centre at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham.

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Trade and Industry this week

OVERSEAS

Major trade opportunities in Nigeria - Meacher

Nigeria's economic development has been so rapid that its full significance as a market may not have entirely sunk in – it is now the second most important market outside Europe after the United States for the UK and is now responsible for 28 per cent of our total exports to the fast-growing Opec markets, said Michael Meacher, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade.

He was speaking in London on Tuesday to the inaugural meeting of the Nigerian-British Chamber of Commerce.

Mr Meacher said that since 1970, Nigeria's determination to use the rapidly increasing revenue from its oil exports to strengthen the country's infrastructure had helped to transform the economy. Last year, exports to Nigeria from this country alone seemed certain to top the £1,000 million mark – more than double Nigeria's imports from all sources at the start of the decade, he said.

What he had seen in Nigeria had convinced him that there would continue to be major new opportunities for British companies there. Projects under the third national development plan (see *Trade and Industry*, 18 November, page 338) included work on constructing the country's new capital, on extending its telecommunications network, and on improving its railway system.

Mr Meacher said that the Nigerian Head of State, Lieutenant General Obasanjo, had made it very clear in his speech opening the Lagos fair that Nigeria intended to move away from what he described as 'a trading post economy'. The emphasis in future would be on strengthening Nigeria's industrial base by means of joint ventures and through the transfer of technology.

New register for Anglo-German co-operation

Speaking on Wednesday, Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board's European Trade Committee, welcomed the establishment of a register of West German firms interested in collaborating with British companies in third-country markets. This register, he said, would help British exporters, particularly in the capital-goods sector, to win orders for major projects in third countries in collaboration with non-British companies.

The register, which is primarily concerned with firms engaged in construction and civil engineering, plant manufacture, heavy engineering, electrical supplies and consultancy, will assist British firms to identify German organisations – and to approach them – with information on British products, services and relevant experience in particular markets for the mutual benefit of German and British organisations. It will not contain information on specific export opportunities.

It is expected that the register, which has been prepared by the British embassy at Bonn, may be extended to cover other countries later this year. It may be seen by UK companies at the regional offices of the Department of Industry in England or at the Scottish Office, Welsh Office or the Department of Commerce, Northern Ireland. In London it can be seen at Export House (Room J22), 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4.

ECGD guarantees £5m line of credit

A £5 million line of credit which Morgan Grenfell and Co Ltd acting on behalf of itself and a syndicate of London and Scottish clearing banks has made available to National Bank of Hungary has been guaranteed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department, it was announced on Monday.

This is the second agr ement for a line of credit made available by Morgan Grenfell to National Bank of Hungary to be concluded within the last four months.

Under the terms of the loan, Hungarian buyers will be able to place orders with UK suppliers for capital plant and associated services. UK suppliers will receive 85 per cent of the contract price from the loan; the remaining 15 per cent is payable from the buyers' own resources. Contracts must have a minimum value of £15,000 and be placed by June 1979.

Best figures since mid-1973 are shown in the wholesale price indices published on Monday (see page 75).

HOME

Price Commission reports on investigations

Action has been taken by the Price Commission in only one of the first three investigations into price-increase notifications completed under its new powers. Reports on Barclays Bank charges for money transmission services to nationalised industries, the electricity supply industry's fuel cost adjustment and price increases by Metal Box Ltd for food and aerosol cans were published on Tuesday, 9 January.

Although the commission has recommended that there should be no restriction on the increased charges notified by Barclays Bank for money transmission services to the Post Office, British Gas Corporation and the Electricity Council, the joint negotiation through the committee of London clearing bankers, which determines the charges, has been referred to the Director General of Fair Trading as being subject to registration under the Restrictive Trade Practices Act.

In its report on the fuel cost adjustment, an addition to every electricity bill, the commission has said that the adjustment is not generally understood by consumers. It recommended, however, that the recent increases in the adjustment, which are already in operation, should stand. Its main observation was that the adjustment should either be abolished or greatly simplified solely to take account of significant changes in the price of coal, oil or natural gas.

The commission was concerned that the adjustment permitted the Central Electricity Generating Board to pass on automatically and at frequent intervals changes in average fuel costs. Since the adjustment operated in this way the CEGB had little incentive to bargain on the price of fuels, other than its accepted professional concern to keep the costs as low as possible.

Future price increases of Metal Box Ltd's aerosol cans should only reflect increases in tinplate prices or other substantial increases in costs, the commission recommends. The profitability of aerosol cans was substantially higher than for open top cans. The commission had not, however, formally recommended any restriction in the prices of aerosol cans in view of the company's assurance to the commission that it would not seek to increase the prices of their cans for sale in the United Kingdom before September 1978 unless there were increases in tinplate prices or other substantial cost increases. It was

recommended that there should be no restriction on the notified increase of 10.5 per cent in the prices of cans for food and drink, and aerosol cans.

The reports are being considered by Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection.

Barclays Bank Ltd Charges for Money Transmission Services to the Post Office, the British Gas Corporation and the Electricity Council (HC134), HMSO, price 45p.
Fuel Cost Adjustment for the Supply of Electricity (HC133), HMSO, price 70p.
Metal Box Ltd Open Top Food and Beverage and Aerosol Cans (HC135), HMSO, price 85p.

Order made to licence credit brokers

Credit brokerage businesses must be licensed from 1 July 1978 according to an order[1] made on Tuesday (10 January) by John Fraser, Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection. Mr Fraser said in reply to a parliamentary question that the order would not apply to non-corporate credit brokers who only made introductions resulting in the making of certain regulated agreements for credit not exceeding £30.

This was the last of the three main stages of licensing under the Consumer Credit Act 1974. Other categories of ancillary credit business – debt-adjusting, debt-counselling and debt-collecting businesses and credit reference agencies – had been subject to licensing from 3 August 1976. Most consumer-credit and consumer-hire businesses had been subject to licensing from 1 October 1977.

The introduction of licensing is deferred in relation to non-corporate credit brokers who only make introductions for certain agreements for credit not exceeding £30. This deferment broadly corresponds to that for small consumer-credit and consumer-hire businesses. The deferment will be helpful to retailers who supply, or who arrange for finance houses to supply, goods, and who in that connection only make introductions for credit involving not more than £30.

The Office of Fair Trading is responsible for the licencing of credit brokers.

[1] The Consumer Credit Act 1974 (Commencement No. 4) Order 1977 (SI 1977 No. 2163 (C.73)), HMSO, price 15p.

Conference forges school and industry links

Les Huckfield, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Industry, spoke at the 'Shaping Tomorrow' conference at the Civic Hall, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 11 January.

The conference, which discussed ways of improving co-operation between industry and the classroom, had been convened by Mr Huckfield in conjunction with the Newcastle Science and Technology Education Centre (Nestec), Newcastle Polytechnic and the *Newcastle Journal*.

Other speakers at the conference were Sir Monty Finniston, chairman of the Committee of Inquiry into the Engineering Profession; George Arnold, chairman of the TUC northern regional council; and Jack Chadderton, director of education, Newcastle City Council.

The conference, the second in a series which the Department of Industry is organising throughout the country, was attended by more than 350 people, from industry and education in the north-east. Mr Huckfield outlined the role of the department in promoting closer links between schools and firms, particularly at local level, to create industrial awareness in classrooms. He praised the local projects already in existence up and down the country linking industry and education and pointed out that his department had awarded a grant of up to £10,000 to be matched by an equal contribution by the Newcastle Education Authority to assist in the expansion and further development of Nestec. Mr Huckfield went on to say that he hoped to continue this support in order to ensure that Nestec expanded its activities throughout the north-east.

NEB announces northern region board members

The National Enterprise Board announced the composition of its new regional board for the north on Tuesday. The members are: Bob Dickinson (chairman), formerly managing director SKF (UK) Ltd and a part-time member of the board of NEB, David Brown, managing director DJB Engineering Ltd, Roy Mann, managing director Victor Products (Wallsend) Ltd, and vice-chairman CBI northern regional council, Arthur Myatt, area manager of National Westminster Bank Ltd, Newcastle upon Tyne, David Williams, full-time official of the General and Municipal Workers Union, Gerald Connolly, director northern region, NEB.

Sir Leslie Murphy, chairman of the NEB, said that the regional board had been given delegated authority by the NEB board to approve new investments of up to £½ million per case. The regional board would also make recommendations to the NEB board on investments exceeding that figure and would generally advise the chairman and the NEB board on matters of particular importance within the northern region. No limit had been set on the total funds available to the board.

The NEB's northern region office is based at Centro House, 3 Cloth Market, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 1EH. Last month the NEB set up a similar regional board for the north-west at Richmond House, 1 Rumford Place, Liverpool L3 9QY (see *Trade and Industry* 16 December, page 539). Sir Leslie said, 'These boards will operate fairly and competitively as the NEB guidelines require. They will emphasise even more the NEB's regional objectives as set out in those guidelines. They will enhance our ability to go on seeking out suitable new investments to provide employment in the northern and north-west regions. It is up to these regions to give us every encouragement.'

Insolvency committee takes oral evidence

The Insolvency Law Review Committee started taking oral evidence from interested bodies including professional organisations, representatives of commerce and industry and government departments on Thursday, 12 January.

The committee, under the chairmanship of Mr K. R. Cork, was appointed last January to review the law on insolvency, bankruptcy, liquidation and receiverships, and to consider what reforms were necessary. In March last year it invited the submission of written evidence. Since then about 100 detailed memoranda have been received and several more are known to be in the course of preparation.

The committee has carried out a provisional review of the broad areas within its remit and has examined the views and comments which have been submitted. The committee now proposes to invite some of those who have sent in written evidence to discuss their views in greater detail.

On Thursday, oral evidence was taken from representatives of the Consumer Protection Department of South Yorkshire and from the City of London Solicitors Company. A programme of meetings over the next six months will enable evidence to be taken from accountancy, banking, insurance and legal bodies, chambers of commerce, trade unions and other interested organisations, as well as from members of the public.

STATISTICS

Simpler forms for smaller businesses in BSO survey

Simpler forms will be sent to smaller businesses when sample surveys into Great Britain's retailing, wholesaling and dealing trades in 1978 are conducted next year by the Business Statistics Office on behalf of the Department of Trade and other government departments it was announced on Wednesday (11 January).

Small businesses will not be asked about their transport and other costs and in the case of retailing they will be asked a much simpler question about commodities sold.

The retailing inquiry will be the third of a series of annual sample inquiries. The wholesaling and dealing inquiry will be the first annual inquiry since 1974 to cover topics in addition to turnover, capital expenditure and stocks. The surveys will provide important economic information for business and government, including information on costs which have not been collected for some years.

Home news

NEB invests in Mayflower Packaging

The National Enterprise Board is to invest £120,000 in Mayflower Packaging Ltd, Norwich-based manufacturers of automatic packaging machines, to help finance a planned programme of worldwide expansion and development. NEB involvement will provide a firm financial base for an expected five-fold increase in sales by 1983.

The Mayflower company, with a current sales turnover of half million and pre-tax profits of £30,000, has already grown from a turnover of £14,000 since it started manufacture in Norwich in January 1972, and has been consistently profitable. Exports account for over 60 per cent of the company's sales and its machines are operating in 40 countries throughout the world. The company's machine range includes labelling machines, automatic packing machines, automatic cartoning machines and produce weighers. A strong team of skilled technicians forms the nucleus of the 35 people employed by the company.

The NEB investment consists of £60,000 8½ per cent cumulative redeemable preference shares 1983 and a further £60,000 6½ per cent voting participating cumulative redeemable preference shares. The NEB has a right between 1980 and 1988 to convert its holding into one third of an enlarged ordinary share capital. Also, Mayflower has the option to redeem the NEB holding at an agreed current value at any time between 1980 and 1988.

Mariners warned on misuse of vhf radio channels

A merchant shipping notice (M.814), issued on 4 January, points out the dangers of misusing vhf marine radio channels and reminds mariners that vhf radio channel 16 is internationally designated for distress and safety and should be used with discretion. It emphasises that there are other working channels to which mariners can use for such important functions as ship operations and ship-to-ship communications in congested port approaches.

The Department of Trade is concerned that the misuse of vhf marine radio channels can reduce ship and navigation efficiency and hinder safety and rescue at sea. It has been reported to the department that these channels, which are allotted for distress calls and essential communications, are being used incorrectly for personal conversations, particularly by fishing vessels and private yachts. The Department is therefore drawing the attention of owners, operators and crews of merchant ships, fishing vessels and yachts to the misuse of these radio channels.

The merchant shipping notice also points out that, apart from the operational dangers, abuse of marine radio channels contravenes the terms of the licence issued by the Home Office under the wireless telegraphy acts and thus could lead to the revocation of the licence and prosecution of the offender.

Traders consulted on termination of imperial units of measurement

In accordance with obligations under section 54(2) of the Weights and Measures Act, 1963 the government is currently consulting interested parties with a view to introducing legislation to amend the act to remove imperial units from use for trade in loose sale of certain goods. The following are the affected goods with the terminal dates suggested as a basis for consultations:

Textiles and floor covering – 30 July 1978

Hardware and do-it-yourself goods – 31 December 1978

Meat, fish and poultry – 30 June 1981

Cheese and other foodstuffs – 30 September 1981

Fruit and vegetables – 31 December 1981

Fuel oil – 31 December 1981

Inquiries for further information and any representations should be addressed to the Metrology, Quality Assurance and Standards Division, Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN, tel. 01-211 3524.

Jobs boosted for small firms by SFES

Nearly 3000 extra jobs have been created in special development areas through the small firms employment subsidy (SFES), which was introduced by the Department of Employment in July 1977. A total of 1428 small employers have been helped to take on extra workers through the scheme. In the December issue, *Employment News*, the Department of Employment newspaper, explains how the SFES works and looks at some other government schemes to assist the small employer.

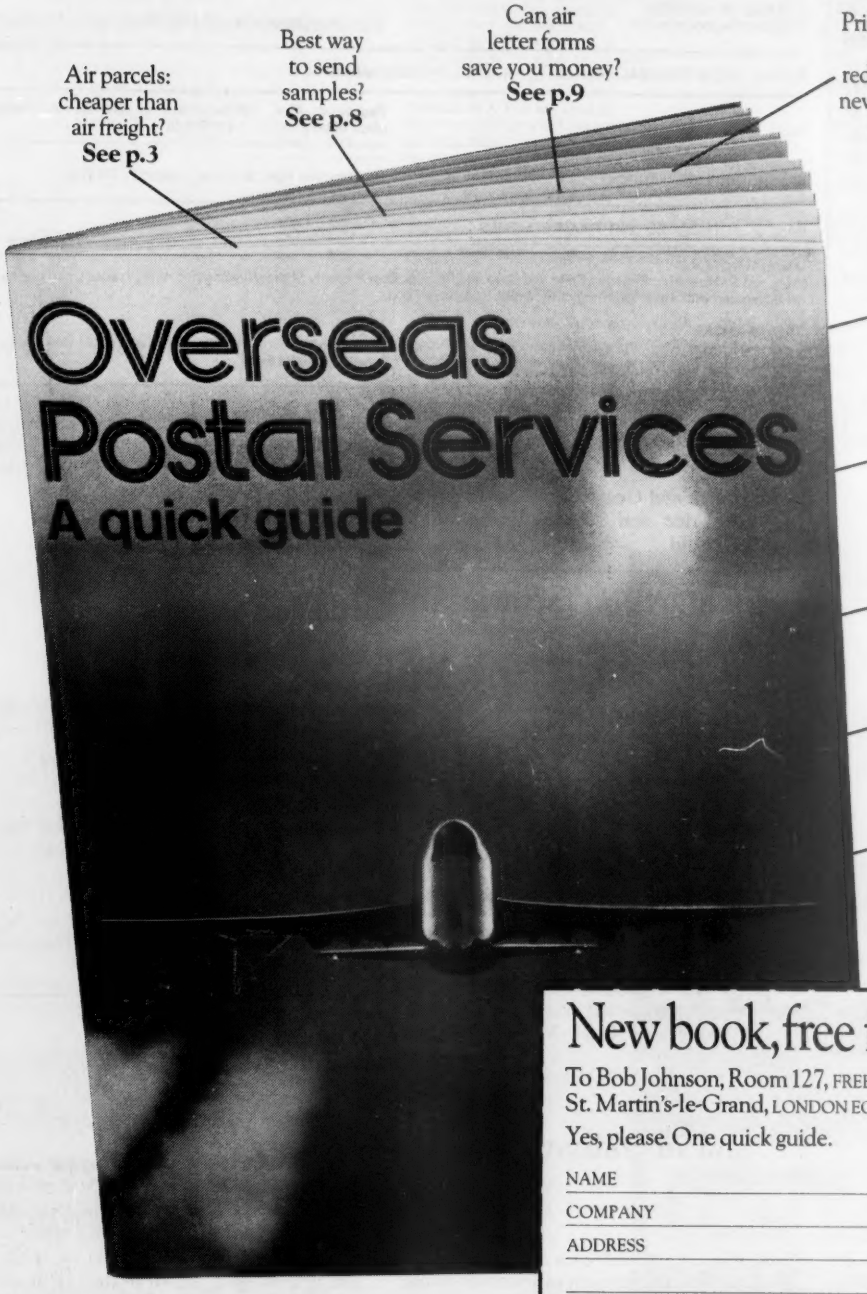
The scheme has already resulted in hundreds of new employment opportunities. It aims to encourage employers to expand more rapidly by offering a subsidy of £20 a week for up to 26 weeks for each additional full-time job. Manufacturing companies in special development areas of Great Britain qualify

Industrial democracy experiment launch

Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, launching the two year experiment in industrial democracy in the membership of the Post Office Board on 4 January. On Mr Varley's left is Sir William Barlow chairman of the board. On his right are: Gerald Kaufman, Minister of State for Industry; two independent members, Janice Walsh and Lord Winstanley; and trade union members, Fred Moss, Union of Post Office Workers, Mina Williams, Civil and Public Services Association, Ivan Rowley, Union of Post Office Workers and Ron Barrett, Post Office Management Staffs Association.

Can Air Parcels help your export drive? See p.3

With 1001 other businesslike questions and answers.



Air parcels: cheaper than air freight? **See p.3**

Best way to send samples? **See p.8**

Can air letter forms save you money? **See p.9**

Printed matter: full rate, reduced rate or newspaper rate? **See p.10**

Printed matter: contract rates for bulk postings? **See p.11**

How to send important items door-to-door? **See p.13**

Simpler way to move money around? **See p.15**

International COD? **See p.19**

Simplify VAT on exports? **See p.20**

Royal Mail

New book, free for the asking.

To Bob Johnson, Room 127, FREEPOST*, Postal Headquarters St. Martin's-le-Grand, LONDON EC1B 1HQ. *You don't even need a stamp.

Yes, please. One quick guide.

NAME

COMPANY

ADDRESS

POSTCODE

TI 13/1

and must have had less than 50 workers at 29 March 1977.

Three manufacturers describe how they have benefited from the subsidy. One employer, in the clothing industry, explains how he has more than doubled his workforce. Another tells how his company has developed a flourishing export market. *Employment News* also outlines the advice and financial assistance provided by development agencies and the services offered to small firms by the Department of Industry.

Official appointments

Civil Aviation Authority: Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, has appointed Michael Vivian as a full-time member of the Civil Aviation Authority for a further term of two years from 22 December and Kenneth Winckles as a part-time member of the Authority in succession to Malcolm Wells, for a term of three years from 19 December.

Furniture Development Council: Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, has appointed the following members of the Furniture Development Council to represent the interests of persons employed in the industry: Mr E. Goodall and Mr J. Kooyman, both Assistant General Secretaries of the Furniture, Timber and Allied Trade Union, and Mr J. Moss, London District Secretary of the FTATU.

National Gas Consumers' Council: Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has appointed Mrs Naomi McIntosh as chairman of the National Gas Consumers' Council until 31 December 1980.

Wales Gas Consumers' Council: Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has appointed the following as members of the Wales Gas Consumers' Council until 30 September 1979: Mrs Ellis, Mr A. J. Walsh and Councillor A. Earle.

East Midlands Gas Consumers' Council: Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has appointed the following as members of the East Midlands Gas Consumers' Council until 30 November 1980: Councillor Mrs E. Davies, Councillor Mrs A. J. Naftalin, Councillor G. M. McDade.

Clearance of merger proposals

Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has decided on the information at present before him, not to refer the following proposed merger to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973:

National Enterprise Board and certain assets of the Fairey Company Ltd.

Selection Trust Ltd and Kleeman Industrial Holdings Ltd.

North British and General Investment Trust Ltd and Trust and Agency Company of Australasia Ltd.

Particulars of dealers in securities and of unit trusts

The following changes have taken place in parts 1, 4 and 5 of the 1977 edition of 'Particulars of Dealers in Securities and of Unit Trusts' published in May under the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958:

PART 1 HOLDERS OF PRINCIPAL'S LICENCES

Name	Nationality or country of incorporation	Address
DELETIONS		
E. C. (Securities) Ltd	Great Britain	37/38 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1EL
The Deltic Banking Corporation Ltd	Great Britain	11 Copthall Avenue, London EC2R 7LU
I. P. Hartley	Great Britain	28 Colvin Gardens, Wanstead E11 2DD
J. G. S. Portfolio Management Ltd	Great Britain	995 High Street, London N1Z 8QX
CHANGE OF ADDRESS		
Shearson Hayden Stone Ltd		St Alphage House, 2 Fore Street, London EC2Y 5DA

PART 4 EXEMPTED DEALERS including TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS

Name	Registered office, principal place of business or principal place of business in Great Britain
CHANGE OF ADDRESS	
Shenley Trust Ltd	1 Paternoster Row, St Pauls, London EC4M 7DH

PART 5 AUTHORISED UNIT TRUST SCHEMES

AMALGAMATIONS

Save and Prosper Ebor Financial Fund and Save and Prosper Ebor Property Share, Building and Allied Trades Unit Trust have amalgamated with Save and Prosper Financial Securities Fund.

TERMINATIONS

Save and Prosper Ebor Financial Fund and Save and Prosper Ebor Property Share, Building and Allied Trades Unit Trust will terminate pursuant to their amalgamation with Save and Prosper Financial Securities Fund.

Work starts on factories in Sunderland . . .

Work has started on the construction of three advance factories for the Department of Industry on the Pallion (West) Industrial Estate, Sunderland. One of these is of 1350 m², another is of 900 m² and the third is a block of three terrace units totalling about 1950 m². The premises should be ready for occupation by September.

Inquiries regarding purchase or lease should be addressed to: Regional director, Northern region, Department of Industry, Stanegate House, Groat Market, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 1YN, tel. Newcastle (0632) 24722.

. . . and in Oldham . . .

Work has also started on a 900 m² advance factory for the Department of Industry on the department's new site at Greengate Street, Oldham. The premises should be ready for occupation during July.

Inquiries regarding purchase or lease should be addressed to: Mr P. R. Davidson, Department of Industry, North-west region, Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester, M1 4BA, tel. 061-236 2171 ext. 646.

. . . and an engineering company moves to Bradford factory

Wallace-Murray Ltd's Schwitzer Division has occupied a 900 m² advance factory built by the English Industrial Estates Corporation in Roysdale Way on the Euroway Industrial Estate, Bradford. This transfer of operations from Leeds to new and larger factory and office facilities in Bradford will take place on 9 January 1978.

Schwitzer, which manufactures turbochargers and automotive components, is a leading supplier of products to the European diesel engine industry.

Degree day service: figures for December

Degree day figures for December, published by the Department of Energy, are shown on page 51. This service is designed to help industry and commerce improve the efficiency with which space heating systems are used.

The figures are a record of the extent and length of time in a particular month that the external temperature fell below a base figure of 15.5 degrees C (60 degrees F). Because this affects the amount of fuel needed to provide a given level of space heating the figures can be

used to check on the efficiency of heating systems. By comparing the amount of fuel used with the number of degree days in monthly periods of different years, energy managers and others can monitor the performance of heating plant and operate it more economically.

Detailed information about the system is contained in a free booklet *Degree Days* (No. 7 in the Fuel Efficiency series) available from the Library, Department of Energy, Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ, tel. 01-211 3394. It explains the theory and practice of using the figures and contains a map showing the locations of the 17 Meteorological Office stations and the regions covered.

December degree days (base temperature 15.5 degrees C)

Region	Calculated average for Dec 1957–76	1976 Dec	1977 Dec
Thames Valley	336	397	267
South East	359	421	286
Southern	331	402	253
South West	279	334	222
Severn Valley	332	411	272
Midland	362	437	300
West Pennines	350	417	289
North West	361	441	308
Borders	364	418	304
North East	364	438	306
East Pennines	354	425	303
East Anglia	363	422	288
West Scotland	359	456	309
East Scotland	371	434	312
North East Scotland	385	455	322
Wales	305	368	270
Northern Ireland	347	416	294

Patents endorsed 'licences of right'

Under section 35 of the Patents Act 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of right' on the date specified.

19 December 1977

1297950 W & T Avery Limited
Improvements in apparatus including a shift register and means for serially entering information into the shift register
1373992 W & T Avery Limited
Improvement relating to force measuring apparatus
1377738 W & T Avery Limited
Improvements in force measuring devices
1381355 W & T Avery Limited
A weight-measurement system
1444682 W & T Avery Limited
Analogue to digital signal conversion
1462808 W & T Avery Limited
Processing of weight information
1471905 W & T Avery Limited
Weighing apparatus with fault-detection facility
1479192 W & T Avery Limited
Hysteresis correction
1064157 Agfa-Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft
Photographic camera including a photoelectric timing circuit with electromagnetic means for effecting retardation of the shutter
1110884 Agfa-Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft
Photographic camera with a photoelectric exposure control system
1179725 Agfa-Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft
Photographic shutter
1356176 Agfa-Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft
Colour photographic silver halide material
1373390 Akai Electric Co, Ltd
Manganese-Zinc ferrites for magnetic heads
1423031 Akai Electric Co, Ltd
Method and apparatus for magnetic recording
1209155 Pathe Marconi EMI S.A.
Improvements in or relating to methods and apparatus for the manufacture of gramophone records
1398667 Guiseppe Crescenzi
Improvements in or relating to induction furnaces
1444709 Carrozzeria Pinciniarina S.p.A.
Motor vehicle with sunshine roof
1453930 EMI Limited
Improvements in or relating to colour television camera arrangements
1465636 Medicor Muvek
Electrical detector for attachment to the skin
1466086 Cannon Electric (Great Britain) Limited
Improvements in or relating to electrical terminations
1472631 Geiser A.G. Terta-Werke and Ferdinard Zehnder
Method of preventing water dripping off walls and ceilings

22 December 1977

1460339 Hitachi ltd
Method of manufacturing targets of pickup tubes
1461338 Hitachi Ltd
Colour pickup tubes containing stripe filters
1481979 Hitachi Ltd
Light exposure apparatus for manufacturing colour picture tube
1482830 Hitachi Ltd
Colour pickup tubes and method of manufacturing the same
1212982 Sperry Rand Ltd
Automatic flight controls
1368504 Societe Nationale Des Poudres Et Explosifs
Improvements in or relating to gas generators
1425911 Laboratories Jacques Logeais
Improvements in or relating to phenylacetic acid derivatives, process for their preparation and therapeutic composition containing same
1439068 Mario Cavanna
Device for placing articles in registration with package elements therefor
1448567 Physics International Company
Improvements in or relating to fuel injection systems
1452746 Richard Anthony Jackson
Educational aid

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on patents form no. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

I. J. G. Davis, Comptroller

Government sales

24 January 1978–Miscellaneous

Location: Hilltop Motor Hotel, Carlisle, Cumbria

Auctioneers: Harrison and Hetherington (Dept. L), Borderway Mart, Rosehill, Carlisle, Cumbria (0228 26292)

Stores lying at RAF Carlisle and other depots in the area including clothing, machine and hand tools, electrical spares, a quantity of metals, furniture, tyres, MT spares and a number of vehicles.

31 January, 1 and 2 February 1978–Vehicles

Location: Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Ruddington, Notts

Auctioneers: Walker, Walton and Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham (0602 54272)

Commercial vehicles including heavy duty trucks and tractors by AEC and Leyland, four Scammell breakdown trucks, Bedford trucks, mobile cranes, trailers, 2500 gallon bowser refuellers. Saloon, estate cars, minibuses, light vans and Land Rovers.

Catalogues, which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times etc, are available from the auctioneers from two weeks before and up to the day of the sale, price 40p, postage 15p (postal orders only).

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

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Industrial Property

SALES & VALUATIONS

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New publications

Selection of publications for review on this page does not necessarily reflect the views of the government, nor do the opinions expressed. Inquiries about this page and submissions for review should be sent to *Trade and Industry*, New Publications Page, Room LG 17A, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, tel. 01-215 4136.

EEC in one handy volume

The concept of a dictionary or pocket encyclopedia of the EEC is such a good idea, that one is inclined to judge any attempt by the most exacting standards. This is certainly the case with John Paxton's 'A Dictionary of the European Economic Community', published by Macmillan.

In most respects this is already a useful source. This sort of data on the EEC, in a concise readable format, is not easily come by in one handy volume, and so Mr Paxton's effort must in itself be commended. He provides basic facts and definitions, including a good number of abbreviations, and entries on the organisation, history and development of the community, as well as its treaties, programmes and some biographical notes on 'leading Europeans'. The entries are arranged in one alphabetical sequence and there is a short bibliography.

Doubtless regular users will come to appreciate the book's strengths. Any shortcomings probably stem from attempting to cover too much. The treatment of EEC publications for example, is a source of some muddle. What information given is under the heading 'publications' but it is very abbreviated consisting in the main of names and addresses of agents in 11 countries, followed by similar information for Efta! Items such as 'Official Journal' should have an entry in the main sequence, and not be referred to, as it is, only in French. 'Statistics', too, could do with expansion.

One or two entries are to a degree idiosyncratic. For example, 'Council for Mutual Economic Assistance' is entered, but the EEC's position with regard to it is not mentioned. Perhaps the most amusing solecism is the definition of Eurotox: Comité Européen Permanent de Recherches sur la Protection des Populations contre les Risques de Toxicité à Long Terme becomes 'European Standing Committee for the Protection of Populations against the Long-Term Risks of Intoxication'!

Nevertheless this is a useful source which, in the course of time, should develop into a valuable pocket vade mecum.

A Dictionary of the European Economic Community, by John Paxton. Macmillan, 1977. (viii, 287 pages; £7.50. ISBN 0 333 21381 5).

The European consumer

Consumer protection policies are at various stages of development in EEC member states, and it is only recently that the commission has turned its attention to the formulation of a common consumer protection and information policy. An initial contribution to this debate is a summary of the results of a study of European's attitudes and preoccupations in aspects of their daily lives – shopping, use of public services, obtaining information via mass media, the credibility of scientific testing, and comparison of consumer products.

This investigation took the form of interviews with 9500 persons, divided into national representative samples, on the basis of a questionnaire containing 60 questions. Results are analysed in three ways: attitudes towards specific questions (such as the usefulness of information media, and the effectiveness of consumer organisations); an examination of types of consumers (dividing them into eight groups, such as 'careless shoppers' and 'consumers who are hard to please'); and purely statistical data based on replies to 17 of the most important questions in the questionnaire.

Overall, this work presents a brief, mainly statistical summary of the large amount of data collected in the investigation, and should be of interest to any organisation working in the consumer protection field.

The European Consumer: his preoccupations, his aspirations, his information. Commission of the European Communities. Available from HMSO. 1976. (41 pages; paperback £0.80. ISBN 0 11 936669 X).

International trade

'To promote independent analysis and public discussion of commercial and other international economic policy issues', was the aim of the Trade Policy Research Centre on its formation in 1968. It was to provide a focal point for people interested in international economic questions, from universities, business, and public affairs. The growing integration of the world economy, and thus the necessity to increase public understanding of the fast growing problems and possible solutions has increased interest in the centre's work. In order to help stimulate further discussion on international trade, the centre has a vigorous publication programme.This allows views on major topics to be aired. Recently as part of a TPRC research programme on GATT reform, several papers have been published in the Thames Essay series. T. E. Josling, for example has examined the position of the agricultural negotiations in international trade and how to resolve the problems of trade in agricultural products. A second study in the same series puts forward proposals for an international code for public subsidies to industry.

Other publications take a less general approach – for example, the view of a developing nation can be found in George Alvares Maciel's 'International Framework for World Trade: Brazilian proposals for Gatt reform'.

Agriculture in the Tokyo Round Negotiations, by T. E. Josling. *Thames Essays, no 10,* Trade Policy Research Centre, 1 Gough Square, London EC4A 3DE. 1977. (vi, 42 pages; paperback £2.00. ISBN 0 900842 32 6).

The International Framework for World Trade: Brazilian proposals for GATT reform, by George Alvares Maciel. *Lectures in Commercial Diplomacy, no. 3.* Trade Policy Research Centre. 1977. (ix, 14 pages; paperback £1.00. ISBN 0 900842 33 4).

International Order for Public Subsidies by Harald B. Malmgren. *Thames Essays, no 11.* Trade Policy Research Centre. 1977. (vi, 75 pages; paperback £2.00. ISBN 0 900842 30 X).

Mining and the developing world

'Minerals have been as much a development agent of civilisation as agricultural products and communications and a steady supply of them is essential to its continuation'. With this awe inspiring thought, Rex Bosson and Bension Varon concentrate on how these supplies are to be maintained in their book 'the Mining Industry and the Developing Countries'. Their study provides a valuable examination of the world's mining industry, its structure, operations, objectives and the various outside influences that are likely to effect its development.

Published for the World Bank as a research publication, particular attention is paid to the interests of the developing world and the contribution that mining can make to its progress. Only non-fuel minerals are included in the study as it was felt that with the present position over energy, fuel minerals require separate treatment. Major construction minerals are also excluded.

While not writing for those with any specific knowledge of the mining industry, the authors maintain a fairly detailed description. However although the statistical information is often incomplete and lacks comparability, tables and figures are provided wherever possible. A particularly useful bibliography rounds off the study and includes a separate list of relevant United Nations publications.

This is a scholarly work, written by authors who have practical experience of mining and development economics and it should prove valuable to those with interests in either of these fields.

The Mining Industry and the Developing Countries, by Rex Bosson and Bension Varon. Oxford University Press. 1977. (xii, 292 pages; hardback £8.25 ISBN 0 19 920096 3; paperback £3.50. ISBN 0 19 920099 8).

The review entitled 'Consumer protection questioned' (*Trade and Industry*, 23 December 1977, page 628), misquoted the title and price of the publication concerned. It should be: 'The Consumer Movement and the Consumer', price £3.50.

New products

Corrugated container to keep chemicals dry

Joint design and development by J & H Corrugated Cases Ltd and Fisons Agrochemical Division has produced a corrugated container designed to protect chemicals from the wet. It is highly water repellent, and has more stable storage properties than conventional cases, particularly when used in damp warehouses or exposed to direct water contact. The container is made in wax impregnated corrugated board, and incorporates a four-way entry pallet.

Further information: circle 279

Mat designs housings for compact blowers

T. Mat Engineering Ltd of Loughborough, specialists in noise control, have designed a range of acoustic housings for compact blowers manufactured by Aerzen Machines Ltd of Essex.

The housings manufactured in two halves are constructed of a hollow box framework faced externally with galvanised mild steel and internally lined with noise absorbent foam. Both halves are mounted on castors and are joined together by toggle clips. Air for cooling and consumption are brought in via a labyrinth ducting, and the exhaust silencer is mounted within the housing. A noise attenuation of 17 dBA was achieved bringing the noise level down to within the required level.

Further information: circle 280

Pneumatic shut-off valve for fluids miniaturised

Kay Pneumatics of Dunstable has produced a miniature pneumatic shut-off valve for fluids which incorporates an anti-drool feature for positive and precise termination of fluid flow. The valve was designed for dental surgeries, laboratories, chemical and process engineering industries, water treatment plants and machine tool manufacturers.

The valve is a two-part, sub-base mounted unit which operates under air pressure from one to eight bar. Operating pressure must at least equal the pressure of the fluid being controlled. In operation, air pressure is applied to a spring assisted differential piston which opens a self-aligning poppet valve, thus allowing fluid to flow. Removal of the air pressure allows both the piston and the poppet valve to return, and the fluid is shut off as the poppet seats on its seal. Overtravel of the operating piston under return spring pressure then withdraws approximately 2 ml of fluid from the delivery pipe into the valve body, thereby ensuring positive shut-off to the fluid flow irrespective of delivery pipe configuration.

Further information: circle 281

Crab unit reduces crane headroom requirement

By reducing headroom requirements from the top of the crane bridge rail to the top of the crab to as little as 610 mm, a compact and shallow crab unit, introduced by Street Crane Company Ltd for use on double girder gantry electric cranes, enables overall crane height to be less than with conventional crabs.

Because the V100 crab unit is so shallow, the interior of the building housing the crane could be lower without reducing crane-lift height. The crane can also be taken close in to the side of the building where headroom is limited, thereby giving a potentially greater coverage of the floor area than would normally be possible.

The frame, of welded rolled steel sections, is designed to carry the hoist and travel gear as a compact unit, with totally-enclosed gearboxes. It is mounted on four double-flanged wheels, the axles of which are fitted with high grade precision taper roller bearings.

The hoist barrel is of mild steel tube, fully machined and scrolled to ensure the correct reeving of the wire rope in one layer. The electromagnetic hoist brake is capable of arresting and sustaining 25 per cent above the normal capacity of the crane. Bearings are grease packed and sealed for life, and gearboxes are sealed and packed with a semi-fluid gear grease which is claimed to offer advantages over conventional oil lubricants.

Further information: circle 283

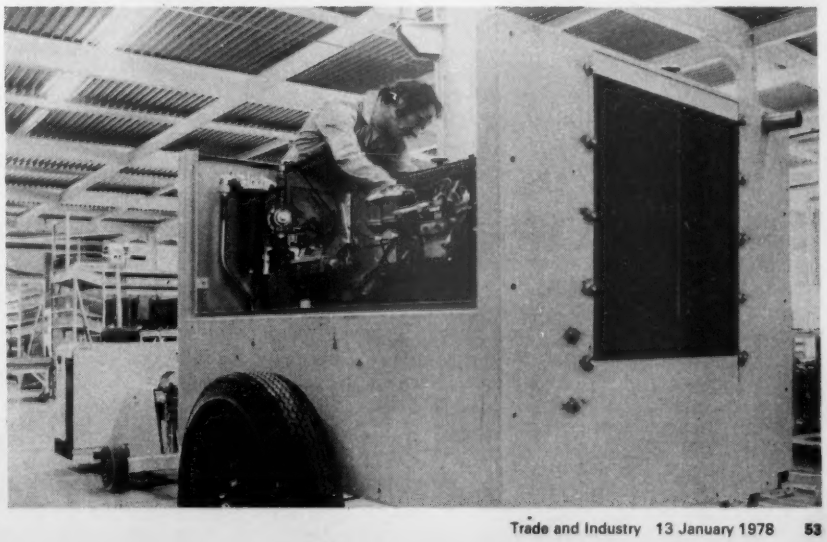
Freepost reader service

For further information on items in this section, circle the corresponding number on the reader services page near the end of the magazine.

Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co launches new type of air compressor

Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co Ltd has introduced a single screw, single stage air compressor shown being assembled at the company's factory in Corby, Northants. Claimed as a new concept in compressed air technology, one of the main features of the machine is its fully balanced operation and low friction running. This is designed to achieve reduced wear, lower cost and increased efficiency, with a bearing life stated to be in excess of 200 000 hours. Marketed as the 'CP single screw', the machine, at present available in two sizes, achieves air compression by a single screw rotating between two rotating seals, known and registered as 'Roto-seals'. The single screw principle provides simultaneous compression on both sides giving balanced performance. By neutralising harmful forces, the prime cause of bearing wear is removed and component life and machine efficiency substantially extended.

Further information: circle 282



Technology news

Recovery from waste heat studied

Conversion of waste heat from industry into electrical energy to augment the plant electricity supply, and so reduce overall costs is the subject of a research project involving Dr D. O'Kelly of Bradford University; Mr G. Musgrave and Professor J. Sherlock of Brunel University; Dr I. K. Smither of City University; and Mr S. S. Wilson of Oxford University.

The project for which the Science Research Council has awarded a grant of £27,050 over the next two years, forms the first stage of a programme which might lead to the development of a device aimed at the conversion of waste heat to electricity by means of a high speed turbine-generator combination. The turbine would use a heavy organic vapour as the working medium, thus enabling relatively low waste heat temperatures to be employed, and would be coupled directly to a generator, so avoiding the need for gearing. The turbine speed could vary during load changes, generator output being converted to synchronous mains frequency by solid-state techniques. The grant-holders claim that adoption of the device would represent an important advance in energy-saving practice.

Two research associates will be appointed for this first stage which will survey the potential applications and desirable power ranges of this energy recovery device in industry and determine the conditions under which the case for its adoption might be made on economic grounds. At the same time, work will proceed on the design of the device and on the identification of areas where further research would be needed before the design specification could be completed.

Revised code for coating iron and steel published

BSI has published its latest code of practice, BS 5493 *Protective coating of iron and steel structures against corrosion*. Originally published in 1966 as CP 2008 the standard has been revised to reflect subsequent technological development and is designed to be of practical value to the construction industry.

Throughout the standard the aim has been to provide clear guidance (often in tabular form) with a minimum of explanatory notes. Consequently, much of the inessential detail contained in the original code has been dispensed with, together with the section on cathodic protection. This latter aspect is now covered in a separate publication (CP 1021). The revised code does not include specific recommendations for ships, vehicles, offshore platforms, specialised chemical equipment, cladding materials, plastic coatings, cement-mortar linings or weathering steels. This new standard will enable specifiers to determine with confidence the probable maintenance-free life of a structure with selected protective schemes, thus assisting in estimating maintenance costs and comparing the initial outlay on individual systems.

Copies of BS 5493 may be obtained from BSI Sales Department, 101 Pentonville Road, London N1 9ND, price £10.30.

Lloyd's develop a ship control system

Lloyd's Register of Shipping and the Netherlands Maritime Institute have joined forces in the development of a system for ship operational control and the investigation of its potential.

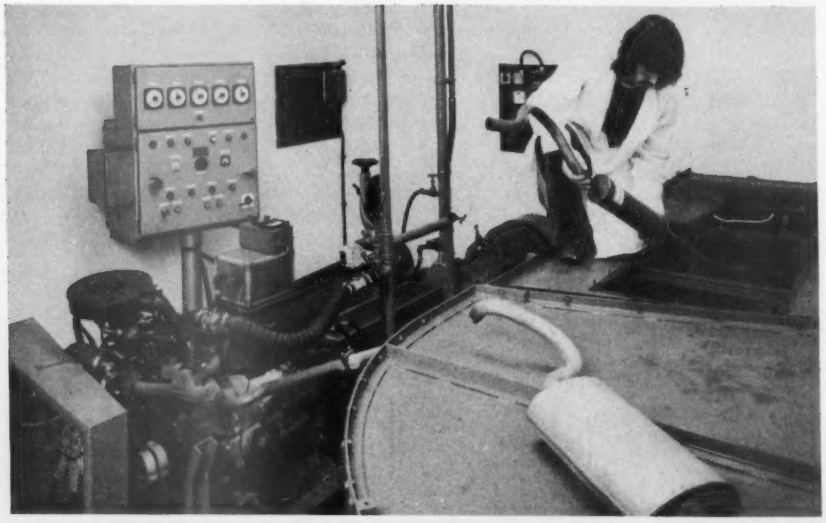
When fully developed, the proposed system is designed to augment the previous experience of a ship's officer, particularly on new types of ships where practical experience is limited. The project is planned to take place over a three year period and Lloyd Register's Rotterdam office will co-ordinate the exercise with the various Dutch maritime interests involved. Three Dutch ships will be fitted with instrumentation for the project including a container ship, a bulk carrier and an oil tanker chosen for their different requirements.

Among the ship response variables considered will be pitch angle, roll angle, vertical accelerations in forward hold, bottom forward pressure, bow flare pressure, midships stresses, quarter-length stresses, hatch distortion and forecastle deck pressure. In addition, buoy sensors will be used at certain times to measure, simultaneously, the sea state to provide a check on the prediction process used in the system.

A processing capability within the system will convert the measurements into a suitable form to provide the necessary information from which improved course or speed alterations may be carried out. This information is displayed and updated every two minutes while the device is working. It will be possible to calibrate the system so that it can 'learn' from its own predictions and enhance its data bank information by its own measurements.

Exhaust system investigation launched

TI Silencers Ltd, which manufacturers and markets internationally some ten million exhaust systems and components per annum for the original equipment and replacement markets, has embarked on a £100,000 three-year, in-depth investigation into the effects of corrosion and other factors on the life of vehicle silencer systems. Part of the new TI Silencers' corrosion rig is shown above. On the left is the engine providing exhaust output to the silencer system being fitted in the environmental chamber of the 'wind tunnel' corrosion rig on the right. The engine and rig are programmed to provide fully-automatic test sequences.



Advertisements for 'Trade and Industry'

All advertisement inquiries and bookings should be addressed to the Advertisement Department at 13 Great James Street, London WC1, telephone 01-242 9478.

European community news

UK working hard for Cyprus in EEC negotiations – Judd

Changing Cyprus's preferential trade terms with EEC would have an effect on both Cyprus and the UK, said Frank Judd, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, speaking about the stalled EEC-Cyprus negotiations. The UK was working very hard on Cyprus's behalf in the EEC. The government believed it had a moral obligation to Cyprus and it was believed to be impossible to separate the economic considerations from the political future of Cyprus. Therefore this was a priority for the UK.

He said it was possible to exaggerate the significance of the effects on Cyprus of changing the trading terms but on the other hand the Cypriots would notice the effect most demonstrably. There would be more unemployment, incomes would fall and traditional markets would no longer be available.

Mr Judd said that at a time when members of the EEC were saying that it had an obligation to work for stability in Cyprus and for a political solution to its problems, it seemed a pity to be prepared to add economic difficulties to political uncertainties. There was genuine feeling within the community that when the UK became a member it brought in traditional relationships. There had been extended periods of time for the UK to make adjustments to the new situation and for those – like the Cypriots – to make their adjustments, and that their time ran out on 31 December. Mr Judd said he understood this argument but he did not think it was one to which the UK could yield because Cyprus was a small country desperately dependent on the UK with all kinds of problems of its own.

He said the community not only talked about the need for a political solution in Cyprus but frequently talked about the importance of its relationships with the third world, fulfilling its responsibilities to the third world. Here was a small, third-world country where the community was poised to make a significant contribution. Mr Judd said it would be tragic if the community did not respond as it should.

Mr Judd said that there would be difficulties for the UK if Cyprus did not have preferential trading terms. It was one of the difficulties which was recognised in other parts of the community worried about agricultural competition from outside the community. He did not understand the reservations put forward by others elsewhere in the community. The indications were that Cypriot produce did not compete with their own because it came at a time when their produce was not on the market. He was at a loss why Cyprus should be penalised in this way and his resolve had been strengthened to make sure there was a good negotiating mandate.

Mr Judd was speaking on the BBC's *World at One* on 3 January.

Drivers' hours regulations: phased programme

The government has now received a decision from the EEC commission on its application for exemptions to enable the EEC Drivers' Hours Regulation to come in by a phased programme starting on 1 January, instead of applying in its entirety on that date.

The main changes that came into effect on 1 January 1978 are: *For goods vehicles*, articulated vehicles or vehicles with trailers where the authorised combined weight exceeds 20 tonnes limited to a daily distance of 450 km unless they are either double-manned or using a tachograph. The commission had no power to defer this requirement, and a 24-hour weekly rest period to be joined to a daily rest period. There are also lesser changes, eg on limits to weekly and fortnightly driving time. *For passenger vehicles*, weekly driving limit of 60 hours, records to be kept by all crew members (except on regular services). There are also lesser changes, eg on the maximum possible working day and the provisions on continuous driving. These provisions do not apply to passenger vehicles on regular services on routes of less than 50 km.

Further changes will follow later in 1978.

William Rodgers, Secretary of State for Transport, said on 5 January, 'I should like to assure both sides of the road transport industry that the government fully recognises that in spite of the transitional arrangements the adaptation to the wholly new legal structure of the EEC regulation and to certain changes in actual limits cannot in practice be achieved immediately. I believe that a period of six months for "running-in" would be sensible. The government will ensure that the various enforcement authorities are aware of the difficulties of the situation.

More community news

Information on European community matters and about member states can often be found in other sections of *Trade and Industry*. For this week's additional news, turn to the following pages:

New publications

EEC in one handy volume 52

The European consumer 52

Overseas trade news

More than 470 British firms exhibit at West European trade fairs in January 60

Country data

Belgium 70, France 71

Statistics

Textile output still depressed in third quarter but exports boost clothing 79

Jimmy Carter visits EEC commission

President Jimmy Carter chats with commission president Roy Jenkins during his visit to Brussels on Friday 6 January.

'Under the revision to article 6 of the EEC regulations, which imposes a 450 km distance limit on single-manned heavy articulated vehicles, there is now a link with the problem of tachographs. Formal infraction proceedings have been initiated by the commission and this requires the government to look again at the whole tachograph issue. The result of this reconsideration is not likely to be known for quite a long time and the government will ensure that the various enforcement authorities are aware of the situation during that period. These authorities will naturally need to take account of possible breaches of the rules where the driver concerned is charged with other breaches of the law.'

European agreement on drivers' hours for international road transport

As agreed at the EEC Council of Ministers on 27 October 1977, the United Kingdom has ratified the European agreement concerning the work of crews of vehicles engaged in international road transport (AETR). The agreement provides for the control of drivers' hours on international journeys in Europe. There are nine contracting parties in addition to the countries of the community. The prescribed hours are in most respects the same as those in force on the continent under EEC regulations, but there is no provision for the use of tachographs. Ratification by the countries of the community is subject to the reservation that international transport conducted wholly within the community will be regarded as national transport and therefore not regulated by the agreement.

The AETR has been given effect in the community from 1 January 1978. A leaflet covering drivers' hours on international transport will shortly be available from the Department of Transport, 2 Marsham Street, London SW1P 3EB, or from any traffic area office of the department.

EEC rules of competition

The *Official Journal of the European Communities* C313 of 29 December 1977 contains a notice, pursuant to article 19(3) of regulation 17, concerning the notification to the commission on 28 January 1963 of the terms of the guarantees offered by SpA Industrie A Zanussi, Italy, to users of its domestic electrical appliances in the common market to ascertain whether these guarantees were compatible with article 85 of the Treaty of Rome.

The Zanussi group, which sells its refrigerators, electric cookers, dishwashers, washing machines and television sets under different trade marks, including 'Zanussi', 'Rex', 'Castor' and 'Zoppas', gives users a guarantee that defective parts will be repaired or replaced free of charge within a certain period. In Italy the guarantee is provided by Industrie A Zanussi itself and by marketing subsidiaries in the other community countries.

Originally, the terms of the guarantees given by Zanussi and its subsidiaries via their wholesalers and retailers contained certain stipulations including that the user of a Zanussi appliance could obtain satisfaction under the guarantee only from the subsidiary which had imported the appliance, that the guarantee was not granted for appliances used in a country other than that into which they were imported by the local subsidiary, or when the appliances had been adjusted by persons not authorised by Zanussi.

Following representations by the commission Zanussi has been gradually introducing a new guarantee scheme – to be established by 15 February 1978 – covering all its appliances regardless of where they come from. Under the scheme Industrie A Zanussi will give a guarantee on all the appliances it manufactures, distributes under its trade marks and offers for sale in a community country; the guarantee will be performed by the Zanussi subsidiary in the community country where the appliance is used on the terms locally applied by that subsidiary. In certain circumstances the guarantee may be refused, for example, if the appliance is defective because it has not been installed in accordance with local technical and safety standards, is not used for the normal purpose or if any adjustment or adaptation has not been properly executed. Adjustments to meet local standards may be made by the Zanussi subsidiary or other qualified persons; the cost of such adjustments to be charged to the customer.

The commission intends to give negative clearance to the guarantee terms but before doing so it invites interested third parties to send their comments within one month from 29 December 1977, quoting reference IV/1576, to: Commission of the European Communities, Directorate-General for Competition, Directorate for Restrictive Practices and Abuse of Dominant Positions, rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Brussels.

Further information can be obtained from the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, Fair Trading Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, tel. 01-215 5092.

Alteration to duty on cycle chains

The last sentence of the article 'Commission amends duty on cycle chains' published in *Trade and Industry*, 16 December, page 569, should have read: 'In sterling terms the amendment adjusts the European unit of account from £0.667941 to £0.641386'.

Closing of antidumping procedures

On 5 August 1977 the commission announced the opening of investigations concerning imports of haematite pig iron from the Federative Republic of Brazil. This was in accordance with recommendation 77/329/ECSC.

In the course of these investigations the Brazilian exporters gave undertakings that have satisfied the commission, that the introduction of protective measures is unnecessary at present and the procedure is accordingly terminated, the formal announcement having been made in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* C 315, 31 December 1977.

Alleged dumping of iron or steel from Spain

The commission has received information indicating that dumping is being practised or that bounties or subsidies are being granted in respect of imports of U or I sections of iron or steel, of a height of 80 mm or more, not further worked than hot rolled or extruded [1], originating in Spain, and that this is causing injury to a community industry. In co-operation with the member states, the commission has accordingly commenced examination of the matter at community level in accordance with commission recommendation 77/329/ECSC on protection against dumping or the granting of bounties or subsidies by countries which are not members of the European Coal and Steel Community.

Any information relating to the matter may be sent in writing to the Commission of the European Communities, Directorate-General for External Relations, 200 rue de la Loi, B-1049 Brussels. It would be helpful to both the firms concerned and the Department of Trade if copies of representations to the commission could also be sent to the department's Anti-Dumping Unit, Room 344, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1.

Interested parties may, by 12 February 1978, make known their views in writing, in particular by replying to the questionnaire addressed to the parties known to be concerned and by providing supporting evidence. Furthermore, the commission will hear parties directly concerned who so request when making known their views to the commission provided they can show that they have an interest sufficient to entitle them to express their views more fully.

[1] CCT subheading ex 73.11 AI, Nimexe Codes 73.11-14 and 73.11-16.

Commission proposals on future of Milk Marketing Boards

The EEC commission has made proposals to the Council of Agriculture Ministers to secure the future of the Milk Marketing Boards. The text of the commission's proposals is available in London and interested organisations wishing to obtain copies and to offer comments upon them, should contact the Milk and Milk Products Division, Room 517, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Whitehall Place, London SW1A 2HH, as soon as possible. Tel. 01-839 7711 ext. 307.

Anti-dumping investigations

The EEC commission has opened an investigation into allegations that manual single station hole punching machines originating in Japan are being dumped and that this is causing injury to a community industry. The products concerned fall under Nimexe code ex 84.45-83.

Interested parties are invited to submit their views in writing by 27 January 1978. Representations should be sent to the Commission of the European Communities, Directorate General for External Relations, 200 rue de la Loi, 1049 Brussels; and copied to the Department of Trade's anti-dumping unit at General Division 1, Department of Trade, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ. The full text of the commission's announcement was published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* on 28 December 1977.

The Department of Trade has closed its investigation into allegations of dumping of tool steel bars from Sweden (announced on 9 May 1977) in the light of developments in the market since the application was lodged by the UK industry.

Temporary suspension of the CCT: other member states' requests

Details of requests for new suspensions of the CCT (common customs tariff) to operate from 1 July 1978 were announced in *Trade and Industry* of 6 January. The EEC commission has now informed the department of three additional requests in respect of the products listed below. Total suspension of the CCT is sought in each instance.

CCT heading	Description
ex 29.35 Q	2,4-Bis(n-octylthio)-6-(4-hydroxy-3,5-di-*tert*-butylaniline)-1,3,5-triazine
ex 29.39 DII	6 Methyl delta triol pregna 1,4 diene 3 one 21 acetyloxy
ex 39.02 CXI	Polyvinyl alcohols, acetals and ethers in one of the forms mentioned in note 3(a) and (b) to chapter 39

The department will wish to take account of United Kingdom interests in making its views known to the EEC before decisions are taken whether to grant these proposed suspensions. UK producers of the goods in question or of like or competing products are entitled to object where they consider that they are able to supply the whole or the greater part of the needs of the community and that their interests would be adversely affected by suspension or reduction of the CCT. Producers wishing to object to the granting of these suspensions should provide as much as possible of the following information:

1 estimated community (nine countries including the UK) demand in 1978 and 1979;
2 estimated UK demand in 1978 and 1979;
3 UK production expected to be available in 1978 and 1979 for:
  3.1 the UK market in 1978 and 1979;
  3.2 the rest of the community in 1978 and 1979;
  3.3 exports to other countries in the same years.

This information should be sent in writing to the Department of Trade, General Division, Room 332, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, to arrive not later than 30 January 1978.

Inquiries: 01-215 3576.

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

New legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* as indicated against each item. The *Official Journal* is published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as other member states' requirements are concerned, is available to British exporters from Department of Trade, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7174/482/408.

Common Agricultural Policy

The texts of the following regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*:

Wine. The *Official Journal* L321, 16 December 1977, contains the texts of:

Regulation (EEC) 2788/77 fixing the free-at-frontier reference prices applicable to wine imports from 16 December 1977.

Regulation (EEC) 2791/77 laying down detailed rules for the granting of subsidies for certain liqueur wines produced in the community and similar to the liqueur wine marketed as 'Cyprus sherry'.

Regulation (EEC) 2796/77 amending regulation (EEC) 2753/77 fixing certain reference prices in the wine sector for the period 16 December 1977 to 15 December 1978.

Regulation (EEC) 2803/77 amending article 2a of regulation (EEC) 1848/76 laying down general rules for the import of wines, grape juice and grape must (*Official Journal* L322, 17 December 1977).

Regulation (EEC) 2804/77 amending for the fourth time regulation (EEC) 1876/74 concerning the addition of alcohol to products in the wine sector. In article 4 of regulation (EEC) 1876/74 '31 December 1977' shall be replaced by '31 December 1978' (*Official Journal* L322, 17 December 1977).

Regulation (EEC) 2888/77 amending article 2 of regulation (EEC) 1297/77 to read: 'This regulation shall enter into force on 1 March 1978'. Regulation (EEC) 1297/77 deletes article 4(4) of regulation (EEC) 1019/70 on the detailed rules for establishing free-at-frontier offer prices and fixing the countervailing charge in the wine sector (*Official Journal* L332, 24 December 1977).

Regulation (EEC) 2915/77 amending regulation (EEC) 2788/77 fixing the free-at-frontier reference prices applicable to wine imports from 16 December 1977 (*Official Journal* L340, 29 December 1977).

Regulation (EEC) 2916/77 amending for the third time regulation (EEC) 2047/75 on special detailed rules for the application of the system of import licences in respect of products of the wine sector (*Official Journal* L340, 29 December 1977).

Cattle, beef and veal. Regulation (EEC) 2771/77 amending for the third time regulation (EEC) 3376/75 as regards the arrangements for the reduction of import charges on beef and veal products originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific states in 1978 (*Official Journal* L320, 15 December 1977).

Milk and milk products. Regulation (EEC) 2793/77 on detailed rules of application for granting special aid for skimmed milk for use as feed for animals other than young calves (*Official Journal* L321, 16 December 1977).

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (EEC) 2764/77 extending to 31 December 1982, the period for which Class III may be applied in respect of certain fruit and vegetables (*Official Journal* L320, 15 December 1977).

Regulation (EEC) 2869/77 adopting protective measures applicable to imports of onions from Poland. This regulation suspends with effect from 28 December 1977 the placing in free circulation in Ireland of onions, fresh or chilled (subheading ex 07.01 H of the common customs tariff), originating in Poland (*Official Journal* L330, 23 December 1977).

Regulation (EEC) 2887/77 amending regulation (EEC) 609/77 applying quality class 'III' to certain fruit for the 1977/78 marketing year (*Official Journal* L332, 24 December 1977).

Castor seeds. Regulation (EEC) 2874/77 laying down special measures in respect of castor seeds (*Official Journal* L332, 24 December 1977).

Tobacco. Regulation (EEC) 2806/77 amending regulation (EEC) 1169/77 as regards the exchange rates applicable in respect of the 1976 tobacco crop. The date '31 December 1977' specified in article 3 of regulation (EEC) 1169/77 is replaced by '31 March 1978' (*Official Journal* L322, 17 December 1977).

Common customs tariff. Regulation (EEC) 2811/77 on the classification of goods falling within heading 60.04 or 60.05 of the common customs tariff (*Official Journal* L322, 17 December 1977).

EEC/Portugal agreement. Regulation (EEC) 2844/77 on the conclusion of the agreement extending the interim agreement between the European Economic Community and the Portuguese Republic (*Official Journal* L329, 22 December 1977).

Further information: Department of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports, Division 3, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, tel. 01-215 3066.

EEC – your questions answered

We are publishing a selection of questions put to the Department of Industry's EEC Information Unit.

The unit helps business men by answering general questions about EEC membership. Its prime responsibility is with those matters which are the concern of the Departments of Industry, Trade, Prices and Consumer Protection, but it is usually possible to direct an inquirer to sources of specialist advice in other government departments.

Contact the unit by ringing 01-215 4301.

Statistics

Does the EEC publish comparative statistics on member states?

The Statistical Office of the European Communities produces various statistical publications giving information on branches of economic or social activity in the member states. Some appear annually while others are issued quarterly or monthly. Those likely to be of particular interest include: *Basic Statistics of the Community*. Comparison with some European countries, Canada, USA, Japan and USSR. (Annual; 15th edition 1977: £2.30); *Monthly General Statistics Bulletin*. Major economic statistics of member states of the EEC with a range of comparative figures for USA and Japan (Annual subscription £21.45, 12 issues per year); *Monthly External Trade Bulletin*. Aims to provide rapid information dissemination on the short term development of community foreign trade, trade between member states and on the position of the community in trade between third countries. (Annual subscription £21.45, 12 issues per year); *Energy Bulletins*. Monthly bulletins published separately for coal (£4.80 per annum), electrical energy (£4.80 per annum) and hydro-carbons (£9.60 per annum); *Energy Statistics Yearbook*. Provides statistical data on production, trade and consumption of coal, gas and petroleum. (Annual; 1970-75 issue: £7.30); *Coal Statistics*. Statistical data on production, trade and sales. (Annual; 1976 issue: £2.40); *Quarterly Bulletin of Industrial Production*. Contains indices of industrial production in the member countries of the community and data on production of basic materials and manufactured goods. (Annual subscription £8.60); *Industrial Statistics Yearbook*. (1974-75 issue: £3.30). *Regional Statistics: Community's financial participation in investments*. (Annual; 1975 issue: £6.25); *Regional Statistics: population, employment, living standards*. Comprehensive social statistics. (Annual; 1973-74 issue: £1.70); *Iron and Steel Yearbook*. (1976 issue: £12.20); *Quarterly Iron and Steel Statistical Bulletin*. (Annual subscription £21.40).

Suggested additional publications

Yearbook of agricultural statistics. Includes statistical data on the structure, production and prices of agricultural commodities. (Annual; 1976 issue: £3.10). *National accounts ESA aggregates*. Presents the most recent national accounts data of the member countries drawn up according to the European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (ESA). (Annual; 1960-75 issue: £3.10). *National accounts ESA yearbook*. Contains data on principal aggregates, input-output tables and quotes figures by sector (distributive and financial transactions). (Annual; 2/1975 issue costs £4.40). *Monthly tables of transport*. Includes goods and passenger traffic by rail, road, sea and inland waterways, also aviation and tourism statistics. (Annual subscription £20.00). *Statistical yearbook of transport, communications, tourism*. Includes the above mentioned categories and a section on posts and telecommunications data. (Annual; 1974 issue: £3.70). *Hourly earnings: hours of work*. Statistics are quoted in detail by industry, country, and in the case of certain countries by region namely: Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium and the United Kingdom (single issues cost £5.70). All the above publications can be obtained singly or on subscription from HMSO.

VAT systems

Do all EEC countries have the value added tax system and if so what rates do they apply?

All EEC countries have adopted the value added tax system. However, as the table below shows, differences exist between member states as to the number of rates in force and their scope. The general application of VAT in member states is governed by the second directive on VAT. The sixth directive on VAT – which came into force on 1 January, 1978 – sets out the arrangements for the harmonisation of the structure of VAT in the community, but it does not attempt to harmonise rates of tax.

Rates as a percentage of price before VAT at 1 January 1978

Country	Standard rate %	Reduced rate [1] %	Increased rate %
Belgium	16	6	25
Denmark	18	—	—
France	17.6	7	33⅓
Irish Republic	20	0 or 10	35 or 40
Italy	14	1, 3, 6, 9 and 12	18 or 35
Luxembourg	10	2 or 5	—
Netherlands	18	4	Supplementary rate for private cars of 16% or 17.5% according to value
West Germany	12	6	—

[1] Foodstuffs and other essential goods.

Further details of VAT rates in the above countries are available from Department of Trade, OTAR Section, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 288 (Benelux), 7174 (Denmark), 423 (France), 466 (Irish Republic and Italy) and 467 (West Germany). Information on VAT harmonisation is obtainable from Inquiries Section, HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE, tel. 01-626 1515 ext. 3512.

CI and IoM

What relationship do the Channel Islands and Isle of Man have with the European communities?

The position of the islands in relation to the European communities is governed by articles 25-27 of the act concerning the conditions of accession and by protocol 3 to the Treaty of Accession (cmnd paper 5179-I available from HMSO). The articles provide that the community treaties shall apply to the islands only to the extent described in the protocol: the islands are included within the customs union, and the community rules on customs matters and quantitative restrictions (including charges or measures having equivalent effect) apply to them under the same conditions as they apply to the United Kingdom; and the levies and other import measures of the EEC in respect of agricultural products have to be applied by the islands to imports from third countries.

The broad effect is that the islands are included in the EEC solely for customs purposes and for certain aspects of the common agricultural policy. (Protocol 3 also provides for the application to the islands of the unified tariff of the European Coal and Steel Community and certain provisions of the Euratom Treaty).

As a corollary to the non-application to the islands of the provisions for free movement of persons and services, islanders (as defined in the protocol) are not eligible to benefit from the free movement provisions within the community (in other words they may be treated there, for such purposes, as third country nationals) except that their traditional rights in that respect in the United Kingdom are unaffected. The islands neither contribute to nor are eligible tc benefit from community funds.

The railways of Europe play an essential part in EEC trade. Detailed statistics on rail freight are published by the Statistical Office of the European Communities in its *Monthly Tables of Transport*, available from HMSO.

Overseas trade news

More BOTB support for British exporters

The British Overseas Trade Board has announced increased assistance for firms using the board's outward missions scheme. In addition for the year beginning 1 April 1978 the board is expanding its programme of support for industry at specialised exhibitions overseas.

On 1 December 1977 the board increased its support for overseas trade missions. This implements suggestions made by a working party of industry representatives set up by the board to review the outward missions scheme. A new schedule of rates has been introduced to take account of higher travel costs to overseas markets. It is now a condition of BOTB support for an outward mission that a member of the sponsor's staff should accompany each mission (but not necessarily a scatter mission) as mission secretary. Such a secretary is eligible for a subvention towards travel costs equal to twice the published subvention for the market or markets being visited.

For the financial year beginning 1 April 1978 the board is lifting the special restrictions currently applied to the number of joint ventures undertaken with industry at specialised exhibitions overseas. This decision follows consultation with industry about its intentions for joint ventures during the next financial year. Proposals for joint ventures will be considered on their merits in line with the normal criteria governing BOTB support, viz that the exhibition is an established and well-organised event agreed to be of genuine commercial importance, and that the joint-venture participation is reasonably representative of the appropriate sector of UK industry.

Subventions for approved missions visiting more than one country

Missions visiting more than one country will normally attract the contributions for the farthest point in the journey. Missions lasting not less than 10 days to more than one country among those shown immediately below will attract the rate of contribution indicated.

To more than one country	£
Australia, New Zealand	575
Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore	555 [1]
The Gulf States	305
South East Asia	435
Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Surinam, Central America, Mexico	390
All other South American countries	480 [2]
Trinidad, Jamaica, Barbados	350
West Africa	315 [3]
German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia	120

[1] To qualify for this rate a visit to Japan must be included in the itinerary.
[2] To qualify for this rate a visit to Brazil must be included in the itinerary.
[3] To qualify for this rate a visit to Nigeria must be included in the itinerary.

The outward mission scheme
Subventions effective from 1 December 1977

Country	Contribution £	Country	Contribution £
Afghanistan	265	Liberia	265
Algeria	95	Libya	120
Angola	345	Madagascar	380
Argentina	430	Malawi	345
Australia	515	Malaysia	385
Bahamas	260	Malta	105
Bahrain	260	Mauritius	405
Barbados	315	Mexico	295
Bolivia	440	Mongolia	350
Botswana	345	Morocco	125
Brazil	405	Mozambique	345
Brunei	385	Nepal	330
Bulgaria	155	New Zealand	525
Burma	380	Nicaragua	350
Cameroon	315	Nigeria	285
Canada	240	Oman	305
Chile	480	Pakistan	295
China	425	Panama	355
Colombia	360	Paraguay	430
Costa Rica	355	Peru	400
Cuba	250	Philippines	420
Cyprus	165	Poland	110
Czechoslovakia	85	Qatar	260
Dominican Republic	300	Romania	155
Ecuador	375	Saudi Arabia	260
Egypt	185	Senegal	230
El Salvador	350	Sierra Leone	265
Ethiopia	285	Singapore	385
Fiji	515	Somali Republic	295
Finland	140	South Africa	345
The Gambia	245	Sri Lanka	330
German Democratic Republic	85	Sudan	250
Ghana	285	Surinam	355
Greece	155	Swaziland	345
Guatemala	350	Syria	185
Guyana	345	Tanzania	335
Haiti	305	Thailand	380
Honduras	350	Togo	275
Hong Kong	440	Trinidad and Tobago	330
Hungary	105	Tunisia	100
Iceland	100	Turkey	155
India	330	Uganda	320
Indonesia	430	United Arab Emirates	285
Iran	250	United States	240
Iraq	230	Uruguay	430
Israel	195	USSR	180
Ivory Coast	275	Venezuela	355
Jamaica	305	Yemen Arab Republic	265
Japan	505	Yemen Peoples' Democratic Republic	285
Jordan	185	Yugoslavia	115
Kenya	320	Zaire Republic	345
Republic of Korea	505	Zambia	345
Kuwait	250		
Laos	380		
Lebanon	185		
Lesotho	345		

New year honours

In addition to those who received knighthoods listed in *Trade and Industry*, 6 January, page 2, the following received awards for services to export in the new year honours list:

CBE. Alec Atkin, managing director, military aircraft division, British Aerospace; William Randall, deputy chairman and managing director, Chubb and Son Ltd; James Walker, managing director, Molins Ltd; Leonard Wood, group director, Music EMI Ltd.

OBE. Robert Perkins, managing director, Ransomes and Rapier Ltd; Joseph Thomson, managing director, Allen Bradley Electronics Ltd; Charles Whiteley, managing director, B. S. and W. Whiteley Ltd; Alfred Castle, manager, export order department, A. Gallenkamp and Co Ltd; Arthur Coulthard, commercial director, aluminium ingot foundry, BKL Alloys Ltd; Leslie Gosden, Farnborough site agent, Society of British Aerospace Companies Ltd; John Lear, export director, Norvic Footwear (Overseas) Ltd; Cecil Wright, Davy Roll Company Ltd; Herbert Marshall, lately foreman, Osborn Steels Ltd.

MBE. Robert Anthony, head, east European section, London Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Rachael Bunting, overseas sales director, Cambridge University Press; Arthur Cutts-Watson, controller, group visits department, Institute of Directors; Walter Leslie, chief electrical designer, Stone Wallwork Ltd; Stanley Dishart, chief tea blender, R. Twining and Co Ltd; George Hazell, section leader, orders and shipping, Pirelli General Cable Works Ltd.

Extension of closing date for Baghdad fair

In view of increased interest in the first international fair for readymade clothes and accessories to be held in Baghdad from 7 to 16 April 1978, the Iraqi authorities have extended the closing date for receipt of applications from 15 December to 1 March 1978. For further details see *Trade and Industry*, 23/30 December, p. 638, or contact Fairs and Promotions Branch, Department of Trade, Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4, tel. 01-248 5757.

BOTB assistance for UK firms at Plovdiv

One of the simplest methods for UK firms to establish contact with potential Bulgarian purchasers is to exhibit at Bulgaria's annual trade fair at Plovdiv, where considerable business is often transacted. This year, the Plovdiv fair will be held from 3 to 10 September and BOTB assistance is available for participants.

Participation can be particularly helpful for newcomers to the Bulgarian market but even well-established firms may find it advantageous for their future business to demonstrate a continuing commitment to the Bulgarian market.

Although Bulgaria has one of the fastest expanding economies in eastern Europe, UK exports are not substantial and the level of UK/Bulgarian trade is lower than that of most other comparable western countries. The market is small and much of Bulgarian foreign trade is orientated towards other CMEA countries, but there are nonetheless promising opportunities for UK firms offering specialised equipment or advanced technology.

The most promising areas for increased UK exports to Bulgaria would seem to be in the fields of electronics, mechanical and electrical engineering, chemicals, metallurgy, agricultural machinery and food-processing equipment.

Inquiries should be made as soon as possible to Mr H. Giles, Department of Trade, Room 111, Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 7213.

More than 470 British firms exhibit at west European trade fairs in January

During January, 478 British firms will exhibit, with support from the British Overseas Trade Board, at nine international trade fairs in western Europe. They will show products ranging from industrial cleaning machines, catering plant and hospital equipment to jewellery, records, sailing boats and decorative lighting. The biggest United Kingdom participation of 135 firms – compared with 128 in 1977 – will be at the Frankfurt international trade fair for home furnishing textiles 'Heimtex' from 11 to 15 January. The United Kingdom display, which is again the largest contingent from outside Germany, is organised in co-operation with the National Wool Textile Export Corporation, the British Carpets Manufacturers Association and the Irish Linen Guild.

With a total of 115 British firms taking part in the international record and music publishing market 'Miden' in Cannes from 20 to 26 January, Britain will again be the largest foreign exhibitor at this major annual market for the international music industry. Two BOTB-backed joint ventures of 60 firms sponsored by the Music Publishing Association and the British Phonographic Industry will promote music publishing, records, tapes, cassettes, accessories, recording equipment, artists, artists' management and other aspects of the industry.

There will be a joint venture of 37 British companies at the seventeenth international boat show in Paris from 12 to 23 January. France is Britain's leading market for pleasure boats and British participation at this show has steadily increased. British exports of pleasure boats to France were over £6 million for the first six months of 1977. At the Dusseldorf ninth international boat show, 21 to 29 January, the BOTB joint venture will also be substantially higher in 1978 with 49 firms compared with 35 firms in 1977.

British furniture makers, whose total export business for 1976 was over £142 million, will be strongly represented at the biennial Cologne furniture fair in January. The BOTB joint venture, which is sponsored by the British Furniture Manufacturers Federated Association, will total 81 companies. Great emphasis will be placed on reproduction furniture, much of it hand-made by skilled craftsmen. Modern styles will also be on display and the Design Council's stand will show examples of contempory furniture.

The Paris public hospitals exhibition, 12 to 18 January, is opened to international participation for the first time and the BOTB with the British Health-Care Export Council is sponsoring 15 British firms. British exports of medical, dental, surgical and hospital equipment to France are over £20 million a year.

The BOTB-backed joint venture at the Paris thirteenth international lighting exhibition, 12 to 17 January will total 18 companies. At the sixty-fifth Paris jewellery and giftware exhibition 'Bijorhca', 14 to 19 January, the BOTB is supporting eight companies which will display earthenware, ornamentalware, bone china, silver plated tableware and oven-to-table ware. The British participation at this biennial event is organised by the British Ceramic Manufacturers Federation.

There will be 19 British firms at the 1978 international hotel, cafe and restaurant exhibition 'Horecava' in Amsterdam from 9 to 12 January. The BOTB, in conjunction with the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, is supporting this joint venture.

BOTB to support more than 1800 firms in the first quarter of 1978

More than 1800 British firms, supported by the British Overseas Trade Board, will exhibit at 77 trade fairs in 21 countries during the first three months of 1978. In addition, over 1000 firms will be assisted by the board to take part in 78 outward trade missions to 37 countries. Support will also be given by the board to four overseas retail store promotions.

Some of the most important overseas events where the BOTB will support British industry during the first quarter of 1978 are the International trade fair for home furnishing textiles (Heimtex), 11 to 15 January, to be held in Frankfurt; the International furniture fair, 17 to 22 January, Cologne; the Offshore oil exhibition and technical conference, 21 to 24 February, Singapore; the society of automotive engineers exposition and congress (SAE) in Detroit from 27 February to 2 March; the British industrial exhibition, 6 to 11 March, in Hong Kong; and the international fair, 11 to 25 March, in Cairo.

Braun prize for technical design 1977

David Morgan from London was one of the four winners of the main prize of the Braun Prize for Technical Design 1977, announced on 22 November. The prize is awarded every two to three years to encourage young industrial designers. The sponsors are Braun AG. David Morgan won the prize for his industrial ironing system. Among the seven highly commended entrants was Tony Rowe, of London, for his simple yet highly effective toy wheels kit. Another four British designers had their work accepted for the concurrent exhibition.

The Braun Prize exhibition closed in Darmstadt at the end of December and goes to Berlin in January, Essen in April, and Stuttgart in early May.

Report on Japanese video equipment market available

A report prepared by the Tokyo office of the British Council on the video equipment market in Japan has recently become available in London. In the form of a general survey of VTR equipment, including the hardware and software requirements of both the television and retail markets, the report provides full details of manufacturers, agents and distributors of overseas tv programmes and lists the Japanese television companies. The report – *Video in Japan* (May 1977) – which costs £10.50 post free is available from B. A. Cracknell, director, Printing and Publishing Department, The British Council, 65 Davies Street, London W1 (01-499 8011). Payment should accompany order.

ECGD guarantees $37.3 million loan for Iran . . .

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed the repayment and funding for a $37.3 million loan which Morgan Grenfell & Co Ltd, acting on behalf of itself and a syndicate of banks, has made available to the Iran Power Generation and Transmission Company (Tavanir). The loan will help finance a contract awarded by Tavinir to GEC Turbine Generators Ltd of Rugby to supply a 148 milowatt turbine generator set and associated equipment and services, for a power plant at Ahwaz, western Iran. Commissioning is scheduled for mid-1980.

. . . $8 million line of credit for Portugal . . .

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has backed an $8 million line of credit which N. M. Rothschild and Sons Ltd has made available to Sociedade Financeira Portuguesa EP, Portugal. The loan will enable Portuguese buyers to place orders in the UK for capital plant and equipment. UK suppliers will receive 85 per cent of the contract value from the loan; the remaining 15 per cent is payable from the buyer's own resources. To qualify under the terms of the loan a contract must be expressed in US dollars and have a minimum value of $35,000. The final date for placing of contracts is December 1978.

This is the fifth ECGD-guaranteed line to be made available by N. M. Rothschild to Sociedade Financeira. The total finance made available under the previous sterling lines, which have been well used by UK firms for the supply of a wide variety of capital equipment for Portuguese industry, is £20 million. Exporters interested in this facility should contact either Mr S. K. Husaini of ECGD telephone 01-606 6699 ext 7368 or Mr J. G. Austin of N. M. Rothschild telephone 01-626 4356.

. . . and £5 million line of credit for Romania

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a £5 million line of credit which Lloyds Bank Ltd has made available to the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade. The loan will help finance contracts awarded by Romanian buyers to UK exporters for capital goods and associated services. UK exporters will receive 85 per cent of the contract price from the loan; the remaining 15 per cent is payable from the buyers' own resources. To qualify under the terms of the loan a contract must have a mimimum value of £20,000 and be placed by December 1978.

The loan brings the total value of ECGD guaranteed lines of credit granted by Lloyds Bank Limited to the Romanian Bank of Foreign Trade since August 1975 to £17 million. Contracts placed under previous lines have included machine tools, textile machinery, shipyard equipment and cranes. Exporters interested in this facility should contact Mr D. De Silva of ECGD tel. 01-606 6699 ext. 7575 or Mr B. V. Last of Lloyds Bank tel. 01-626 1500 ext. 3240.

LCCI trade mission to Algeria

The London Chamber of Commerce and Industry in conjunction with the British Algerian Society is taking a British Overseas Trade Board-supported trade mission to Algeria from 5 to 11 May 1978. The mission hopes to take advantage of an expanding market in which British firms are already tendering for £500 million worth of important contracts in diverse fields. This high level mission will include British firms involved in agricultural and irrigation equipment, machinery for the gas and petroleum industry, electric power production, transport and residential housing. Other important markets are in the areas of banking, insurance and consultancy. A further list of needed products is available from the chamber. The approximate cost of the mission will be £442. Further information is available from 01-248 4444, ext. 39.

India receives £144 million aid from Britain

Five grant agreements covering new British aid to India totalling £144 million were signed in New Delhi on 4 January. These grants, which will be mainly disbursed over the next two years, were pledged by Judith Hart, Minister for Overseas Development, during her visit to India last July.

The five grants are: a maintenance grant of £70 million for the purchase of British goods and services covering a wide range of items required to maintain existing productive capacity in both the public and private sectors; a mixed project grant of £30 million – this will provide for the foreign exchange needs this year of several large British aided projects mostly taking several years to complete; a capital investment grant of £20 million which will be used to provide UK capital goods required in both the public and private sectors – some of the aid will be channelled through Indian financial institutions; a sectoral grant of £20 million to assist the development of certain key sectors of the Indian economy through the provision of British goods and services – so far allocations have been made to the electric power and coal mining sectors; a debt refinancing grant of £4 million, representing the British contribution to a debt relief scheme agreed by members of the Aid India Consortium. Unlike other British grants to India it is not tied to the purchase of British goods and services and provides a direct supplement to India's foreign exchange reserves.

Three events in east Europe announced

The east European sections of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry have arranged a mission to Sofia, Bulgaria from 27 February to 4 March. It will coincide with a seminar in Sofia on marketing in Britain being organised for interested Bulgarian industrial and commercial representatives by the Bulgarian Chamber and the London Chamber.

They are also organising a group visit to Prague, at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce. An informal delegation of representatives of UK firms is being assembled to attend the AGM of the British section of the Czechoslovak Chamber in Prague on 15 March. A British technical week in Poland from 13 to 18 November is being organised by the London Chamber, in association with N.O.T. of Warsaw (the Polish Federation of Technical Societies) and is supported by the British Overseas Trade Board. It will consist of a lecture programme and exhibition facilities. The industrial areas which have been agreed upon for presentation are the food industry including packaging; building technology; medical equipment; chemical industry.

Further information on these events is available from the London Chamber 01-248 4444 Bob Anthony ext. 35 or Louisa Helm ext. 37.

Business visits to Khartoum

Intending visitors to Khartoum are advised that, because of the forthcoming International Fair of Khartoum which is scheduled to take place from 19 to 27 January, local hotels are already booked for virtually the whole of January.

ECGD cover for overseas fairs

As a supplement to the ordinary insurance policy exporters have with Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD), cover is available for goods exhibited at fairs overseas against the rather special risks involved.

The standard cover includes sales at overseas fairs

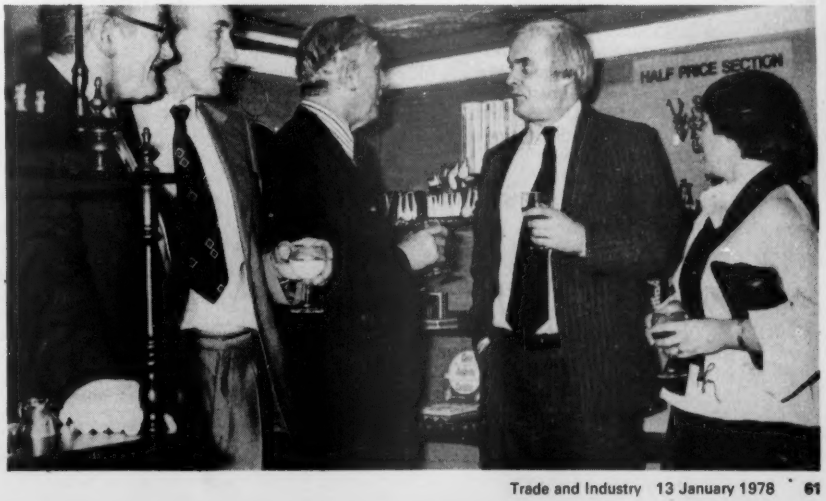
Sales made at overseas fairs are covered under the standard ECGD policy against eventualities of loss, such as the insolvency of the buyer or his default, or exchange difficulties preventing transfer of payment from the buyer's country.

ECGD's head office is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2. There are regional offices in:

Central London 01-437 2292 **North London** 01-808 4570 **South London** 01-686 9921 **Belfast** Belfast 31743 **Birmingham** 021-233 1771 **Bristol** Bristol 299971 **Cambridge** Cambridge 68801 **Glasgow** 041-332 8707 **Leeds** Leeds 450631 **Manchester** 061-228 3621

Giftware centre opens reject and half-price room

Buyers for both the home and export markets pictured in the Giftware Centre's recently opened buyer's lounge, and reject and half-price room. This will be a permanent feature of the centre in Piccadilly, London. Exhibitors from many companies attended the opening.

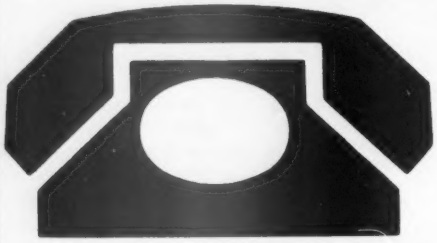


OTAR: help for exporters

Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757) can give you directly, or through your Regional Office, up-to-date information on the tariffs and customs regulations of overseas countries, import licensing regulations and restrictions including import quotas; certificate of origin; consular invoices and fees; labelling and marking requirements; foodstuffs, drugs and pharmaceuticals, agency legislation, setting up of a subsidiary company and the imports of samples. It also provides information, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, on health regulations for livestock, meat, animal products and plants and seeds. In short, OTAR can help on almost all legislation which affects the entry of British goods into overseas countries.

Inquiries which concern the countries of more than one sub-section (excluding inquiries involving only EEC countries) should be made to OTAR's co-ordination sub-section on 01-248 5757 extension 452 or 454.

For information on specific countries, phone the number and extension given below



01-248 5757

extension

Sub-section A

1 Co-ordination of EEC regulations, requirements and common customs tariff (CCT), Denmark, France incl. overseas territories, Greece, Turkey, Cyprus

408 EEC legislation on tariff and non-tariff barriers relative to community trade

7174 EEC common agricultural policy – aspects affecting exports Denmark (incl. Faroe Islands and Greenland)

423 France and French overseas departments, French overseas territories, Comoros

439 Greece (incl. Dodecanese Islands), Turkey, Cyprus

2 Benelux, Dutch overseas territories, Irish Republic, Italy, Federal Republic of Germany

288 Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao St Eustatius, St Martin (Dutch), Saba, Surinam

466 Italy, Irish Republic

467 Federal Republic of Germany

Sub-section B

Efta countries, Spain, Gibraltar, Malta, Israel, Eastern Bloc, China, Mongolia, Yugoslavia, Macao

458 Israel, Norway, Gibraltar, Malta

459 Austria, Sweden, Switzerland

460 Portugal, Finland, Iceland, Macao, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, USSR, China, Mongolia, Yugoslavia

461 Spain, Canary Islands, Andorra

Sub-section C

1 North America, Bahamas, Bermuda, West Indies

455 Canada

456 USA (incl. Alaska, Caroline Islands, Guam, Hawaii, Mariana Islands, Marshall Islands, Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Samoa (US), Virgin Islands (US), Wake Island)

7312 Anguilla, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St Kitts/Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands

2 South and Central America

474 Argentina, British Antarctica Territories and Antarctica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Falkland Islands, Haiti, Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela

476 Brazil, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama

Sub-section D

Africa

462 Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia

471 Angola, Egypt, Mozambique, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa (with S.W. Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana), Somalia, Sudan, St Helena and Tristan da Cunha and Ascension Islands, British Indian Ocean Territory

472 Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Ceuta and Melilla, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Madagascar, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Ethiopia, Benin, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Sao Tome/Principe, Togo, Upper Volta, Western Sahara, Zaire

473 The Gambia, Ghana, Jibuti, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Rhodesia, Sierra Leone, Zambia

Sub-section E

Australasia and South East Asia

401 New Zealand, Singapore, Thailand, W. Samoa, Chatham Islands, Cook Islands, Niue Islands, Tokelau Islands

468 Australia, Solomon Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Christmas Islands (Indian Ocean), Nauru, New Hebrides, Papua New Guinea, Philippines

469 Brunei, Fiji, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Tonga, Gilbert Islands (includes Ocean Islands, Phoenix Islands, Line Islands), Tuvalu, Norfolk Island, Pitcairn Island

Sub-section F

Middle East (Part) and Asia (Part)

420 Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Japan, Korea Democratic Peoples Republic, Korea Republic of, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Yemen Arab Republic, Yemen Peoples Democratic Republic

475 Iraq, Jordan, Kampuchea (formerly Cambodia), Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Vietnam Socialist Republic of, Bahrain, Iran, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates

ECGD general purpose lines of credit

The table below lists lines of credit guaranteed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department under which there is capacity for further export business to be financed as at December 1977.

Departmental reference	Ext. at ECGD HQ	Recipient country	Borrower	UK bank	Purpose	Loan value £m	Minimum single contract value £'000s	Final date for entering into contracts
LC 499	598	Brazil	Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Economico	Lloyds Bank International	Capital and semi-capital goods and associated services and project business	20	100	6 May 1978
LC 773	7575	Bulgaria	Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank	Lloyds Bank	UK plant, equipment and associated services	2	20	19 September 1978
LC 774	7575	Bulgaria	Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank	National Westminster Bank	UK plant equipment and associated services	3	20	6 September 1978
LC 381	7575	Czechoslovakia	Ceskoslovenska Obchodni Banks AS	Lloyds Bank	UK capital goods and associated UK services	2	5	30 June 1978
LC 747	7575	Czechoslovakia	Ceskoslovenska Obchodni Banks AS	National Westminster Bank	UK capital goods and associated UK services	3	20	18 February 1978
LC 680	654	Finland	Oy Wartsila AB	Scandinavian Bank	Capital plant and equipment	1.5	10	December 1977
LC 640	321	Guyana	Guyana National Co-operative Bank	Lloyds Bank	Capital plant, equipment and associated services	4	15	30 April 1978
LC 809	7575	Hungary	National Bank of Hungary	Morgan Grenfell and Co Ltd	UK plant, equipment and associated services	3	10	16 September 1978
LC 720	7368	Irish Republic	Industrial Credit Co	National Westminster Bank	Capital plant and associated UK services	2.5	30	31 January 1978
LC 756	7368	Irish Republic	Lombard and Ulster Banking Ireland Ltd	Lloyds Bank	Capital plant and associated UK services	1	30	6 April 1978
LC 762	7368	Irish Republic	Electricity Supply Board	Hill Samuel and Co Ltd	Capital plant and equipment associated with the development of the electricity supply	3	30	3 November 1978
LC 540	7368	Israel	Bank Hapoalim	N. M. Rothschild and Sons Ltd	UK capital plant and associated UK services	5	10	7 March 1978
LC 636	7368	Israel	Industrial Development Bank of Israel	S. G. Warburg and Co Ltd	Capital plant and associated services	3	10	31 March 1978
LC 416	7368	Israel	The Maritime Bank of Israel Ltd	Manufacturers Hanover Export Finance Ltd	Capital plant and associated UK services	1	10	16 August 1978
LC 734	7368	Israel	United Mizrahi Bank Ltd	Manufacturers Export Finance Ltd	Capital plant, equipment and services	1	10	9 February 1978
LC 771	7368	Israel	Bank Leumi Le Israel BM	N. M. Rothschild and Sons Ltd	Capital plant and associated UK services	4	10	27 June 1978
LC 687	471	Kenya	Industrial Development Bank Ltd	Morgan Grenfell and Co Ltd	Capital plant, equipment and associated services	2	125	30 June 1978
LC 599	471	Kenya	Development Finance Co of Kenya Ltd	Manufacturers Hanover Export Finance Ltd	Capital plant equipment and associated services	1	25	24 April 1978
LC 760	339	Korea South	Korea Exchange Bank	Lloyds Bank	Capital plant and associated services	10	20	31 August 1978
BC(MC) 37/99029	595	Mexico	Petroleos Mexicanos	Baring Bros and Co Ltd	Capital plant and services (for PEMEX only)	20	10	1 August 1978 (polyethylene plant contracts)
							50	1 February 1978 (other contracts)
LC 106	7389	Philippines	Manila Electric Co Meralco	J. Henry Schroder Wagg and Co Ltd	Capital plant and equipment for electrical transmission and distribution	3	50	22 January 1978
LC 708	7574	Poland	Bank Handlowy	Midland Bank	Capital plant and associated services	10	10	24 March 1978
LC 709	7574	Poland	Bank Handlowy	Lloyds Bank International	Capital plant and associated UK services	10	10	27 March 1978
LC 745	7574	Poland	Bank Handlowy	National Westminster Bank	UK capital plant and associated UK services	5	25	9 November 1978
LC 768	7574	Poland	Bank Handlowy	Barclays Bank International Ltd	UK capital plant and associated UK services	5	20	10 November 1978
LC 807	7574	Poland	Bank Handlowy	Morgan Grenfell and Co Ltd	UK capital plant and associated UK services	5	20	21 October 1978
LC 808	7574	Poland	Bank Handlowy	Lloyds Bank	UK capital plant and associated UK services (for Metalexport only)	5	20	25 October 1978
LC 754	7368	Portugal	Sociedada Financeira Portuguesa	N. M Rothschild and Sons Ltd	Capital plant and equipment	5	20	7 March 1978
LC 757	642	Qatar	Qatar Fertiliser Co (SAC)	Hambros Bank Ltd	Capital plant and services for ammonia and urea plants	4.4	30	17 May 1978
LC 741	7575	Romania	Foreign Trade Bank	Lloyds Bank	UK capital plant and associated Uk services	5	20	28 February 1978
LC 627	505	South Africa	Sasol (Transvaal) Beperk	Hill Samuel and Co Ltd	Capital plant and equipment for oil from coal development	15	150	13 June 1978
LC 675	505	South Africa	Electricity Supply Commission	Hill Samuel and Co Ltd	Capital plant and related services for electricity supply development	4	30	5 October 1978
LC(FC)769	505	South Africa	Standard Merchant Bank South Africa	Standard Chartered Merchant Bank	Capital plant and equipment	5*	50*	5 September 1978
LC 710	7368	Spain	Banco Hispano Americano	Midland Bank	Capital plant and equipment	1	30	1 September 1978
LC 718	7368	Spain	Banco Catalana	Standard Chartered Merchant Bank	Capital plant and equipment	1	30	31 March 1978
LC 717	654	Sweden	Svenska Handelsbanken	Midland Bank	Capital plant and equipment	1	30	31 March 1978
LC 617	654	Sweden	Kockums Industri	Scandinavian Bank	Capital plant and equipment	2	100	2 March 1978
LC 749	654	Sweden	Asea AB	Hambros Bank Ltd	Capital plant and equipment	1	30	31 May 1978
LC 654	7574	USSR	Vneshtorgbank	Morgan Grenfell and Co Ltd	Capital plant and associated services	10	50	31 January 1978
LC 646	7574	USSR	Vneshtorgbank	Lloyds Bank	Capital plant and associated services	10	50	31 January 1978
LC 626	7575	Yugoslavia	Stopanska Banka Skopje	Lazard Bros and Co Ltd	Capital plant and associated UK services for Skopje steelworks	3	100	30 June 1978
LC 701	7575	Yugoslavia	Titograd Investment Bank	Lloyds Bank	Capital plant and associated UK services	10	10	30 June 1978
LC 746	7575	Yugoslavia	Yugoslav Investment Bank	Barclays Bank International	Capital plant and associated UK services	10	20	28 February 1978
BC(MC) 19/99030	471	Zambia	Roan Consolidated Mines Ltd	Morgan Grenfell and Co Ltd	Capital plant and associated UK services	2.080	10	9 March 1978
BC(MC) 2/99045	471	Zambia	Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines	Standard Chartered Merchant Bank	Capital plant and associated UK services	4	40	4 March 1978

* Dollar figures 1 Requests for further information on any of these lines of credit should be made to the bank concerned or to Export Credits Guarantee Department, PO Box 272, Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL (Tel 01-606 6699. Extensions as listed in the second column). 2 Exporters when negotiating business which might be financed under one of the above lines of credit should ensure that their contract price contains sufficient margin to cover the cost of any premium payable. These details can be obtained from the bank concerned.

Notices to importers

Issued by the Department of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, London W14 8QH. Telephone inquiries should be addressed to the number at the end of the notice.

Amendment to NTI 1649

In *Trade and Industry*, 6 January 1978, the following descriptions should be substituted for those which appear in the Annex to NTI 1649:

Category no.	Tariff heading	Description
2	55.05	Other woven fabrics of cotton of which, other than unbleached or bleached
22	ex 56.05	Yarn of synthetic textile fibres (discontinuous or waste), not put up for retail sale of which, acrylic
23	ex 56.05	Yarn of regenerated textile fibres (discontinuous or waste), not put up for retail sale

1652: Iron and steel products – surveillance import licensing and protection against dumping

Notice to Importers, 1650, gave details of the revised licensing arrangements for certain iron and steel products subject to import surveillance, and invited traders to apply for licences in respect of each eight-digit UK overseas trade classification number within the descriptions of the products as categorised in the notice. As a result of certain decisions taken by an EEC council of ministers on 19/20 December 1977, all member states of the EEC are now required to inform the EEC commission of cases where the price of various imported iron and steel products subject to surveillance licensing is less than basic prices which have been established for the purpose of determining duties which may be imposed on such products which are considered to be dumped. The basic prices which have been established are as follows:

Tariff heading/Description of product	Effective price (basic + extra) cif duty paid European unit of account[1]
73.01 B	
1 Hematite pig iron with a content of less than 0.5% phosphorus and 0.1% or more of manganese and:	
a Between 1.0% and 3.0% included silicon	149.35
b From more than 3.0% to 3.5% included silicon	153.63
c From more than 3.5% to 4.0% included silicon	157.52
2 Foundry pig iron with a content of less than 0.5% phosphorus, 1.0% or less silicon:	
a Between 0.4% to 2.0% included manganese	133.79
b From more than 2.0% to 6.0% included manganese	138.85
3 Special hematite pig iron for the preparation of spheroidal graphite pig iron with a content of less than 0.5% phosphorus and a content of less than 0.1% manganese	152.85
73.01 C	
High phosphorus foundry pig iron with a content of 0.5% or more phosphorus and a content of:	
a Between 1.0% and 3.0% included silicon	153.24
b From more than 3.0% to 3.5% included silicon	157.52
c From more than 3.5% to 4.0% included silicon	161.41
73.01 D	
Other pig iron (to an analysis not covered by the above headings)	161.41
73.02 AI	
Ferro-manganese with a content of more than 2-0/0 carbon (high carbon ferro-manganese) and with a content of manganese of:	
a Less than 75%	272.65
b From 75% to less than 76%	276.15
c From 76% to less than 77%	279.65
d From 77% to less than 78%	283.54
e From 78% to less than 79%	287.04
f 79% and more	290.93
73.08 (except 73.08 AI)	
Iron or steel coils for re-rolling:	
1 To BS 1449: grades HR4, 14 and 15 (other than killed steel type; BS 4360: grades 40A and 40B:	
a Less than 3 mm	230.25
b 3 mm and over	226.35
2 To BS 1449: grades HR2 and 3 grades HR4, 14 and 15 (killed steel type); to BS 4360: grades 43A and 43B:	
a Less than 3 mm	245.80
b 3 mm and over	241.90
3 All other qualities:	
a Less than 3 mm	282.75
b 3 mm and over	278.90
73.10 AI	
Wire rod:	
1 In mild steel (balanced steel type):	
a Rounds from 5.5 mm to 13 mm inclusive	241.90
b Other sections, all sizes	286.65
2 All other qualities:	
a Rounds from 5.5 mm to 13 mm inclusive	269.15
b Other sections, all sizes	313.85
73.10 AII (a)	
Reinforcing bars:	
Plain or ribbed reinforcing steel bars in lengths, whether or not deformed after rolling:	
1 Under 12 mm diameter	228.00
2 12 mm diameter and over	206.00
73.10 AII (b)	
Other bars:	
1 In mild steel to no standard specification:	
a Round bars up to 13 mm diameter	257.85
b Round bars over 13 mm diameter	242.30
c Square and hexagonal bars	257.85
d Flats less than 20 mm wide	308.40
e Flats from 20 mm to under 50 mm wide	255.90
f Flats 50 mm wide and over	246.20
2 To BS 4360: grades 40A and 43A; to Lloyds Register: grade A:	
a Round bars up to 13 mm diameter	263.70
b Round bars over 13 mm diameter	248.15
c Square and hexagonal bars	263.70
d Flats less than 20 mm wide	314.25
e Flats from 20 mm to under 50 mm wide	261.75
f Flats 50 mm wide and over	252.05
3 In other qualities:	
a Round bars up to 13 mm diameter	300.65
b Round bars over 13 mm diameter	285.10
c Square and hexagonal bars	300.65
d Flats less than 20 mm wide	351.20
e Flats from 20 mm to under 50 mm wide	298.70
f Flats 50 mm wide and over	289.00
73.11 AI (a) 1	
Angles, shapes and sections, not further worked than hot-rolled or extruded joists and universal beams and columns with a web measurement of less than 80 mm:	
a In mild steel to no standard specification (not applicable in the United Kingdom)	270.30
b To BS 4360: grades 40A and 43A; to Lloyds Register: grade A	276.15
c All other qualities	318.95
73.11 AI (a) 2	
Angles, shapes and sections, not further worked than hot-rolled or extruded joists, universal beams and columns and channels with a web measurement of 80 mm or over:	
a In mild steel to no standard specification (not applicable in the United Kingdom)	254.75
b To BS 4360: grades 40A and 43A; to Lloyds Register: grade A	260.60
c All other qualities	303.35
73.11 AI (b)	
Other sections:	
1 In mild steel to no standard specification:	
a Equal angles up to 40 mm × 40 mm	253.95
b Equal angles over 40 mm × 40 mm	242.30
c Unequal angles	255.90
d Tees and other sections	263.70
2 To BS 4360: grades 40A and 43A; to Lloyds Register: grade A:	
a Equal angles up to 40 mm × 40 mm	259.80
b Equal angles over 40 mm × 40 mm	248.15
c Unequal angles	261.75
d Tees and other sections	269.55
3 In other qualities:	
a Equal angles up to 40 mm × 40 mm	296.75
b Equal angles over 40 mm × 40 mm	285.10
c Unequal angles	298.70
d Tees and other sections	306.50
73.12 AII	
Hoop and strip, not further worked than hot-rolled:	
1 To BS 1449: grade HS4 (other than killed steel type):	
a Under 3 mm	245.40
b 3 mm and over	241.50
2 To BS 1449: grades HS1, 2 and 3, grade HS4 (killed steel type), grades HS12, 17 and 22:	
a Under 3 mm	261.00
b 3 mm and over	257.10
3 Other qualities:	
a Under 3 mm	298.00
b 3 mm and over	294.00
73.13 AII	
'Electrical' sheets and plates, other:	
a Sheets with a watt-loss of 3 watts to less than 3.6 watts	495 (basic)
In widths of 500 mm but less than 1000 mm	23 (extra)
In widths of 1000 mm and over	Without extra
For insulation	27 (extra)
Supplied in cut lengths	19.50 (extra)
b Sheets with a watt-loss of 3.6 watts and over	447 (basic)
In widths of 500 mm but less than 1000 mm	23 (extra)
In widths of 1000 mm and over	Without extra
For insulation	27 (extra)
Supplied in cut lengths	19.50 (extra)
73.13 BI (a)	
Sheets and plates, not further worked than hot-rolled of a thickness of:	
1 To BS 1449: grades HR4, 14 and 15 (other than killed steel types): To BS 4360: grades 40A, 40B, 43A and 43B; To Lloyds Register: grade A:	
a 3 mm to 10 mm inclusive	247.35
b Over 10 mm to 40 mm	240.00
c Over 40 mm	255.50
2 To BS 1449: grades HR4, 14 and 15 (killed steel type); To BS 4360: grades 40C and 43C; To BS 1501: grades 151 and 154 (as rolled condition):	
a 3 mm to 10 mm inclusive	266.80
b Over 10 mm to 40 mm	259.40
c Over 40 mm	275.00
3 All other qualities:	
a 3 mm to 10 mm inclusive	300.00
b Over 10 mm to 40 mm	292.50
c Over 40 mm	308.00
73.13 BII (b)	
Sheets and plates, not further worked than cold-rolled of a thickness of more than 1 mm but less than 3 mm:	
1 Supplied in coils:	
a To BS 1449: grade CR4 (not stabilised)	301.80
b To BS 1449: grade CR2 and all grades in stabilised steel	334.90
c Other qualities	315.45

continued on page 65

Guide to government statistics

Published with Trade and Industry 13 January 1978

The Government Statistical Service

The Government Statistical Service (GSS) comprises the statistics divisions of all major departments plus the two big collecting agencies – Business Statistics Office and Office of Population Censuses and Surveys[1] – and the Central Statistical Office which co-ordinates the system. In sum, it is the greatest concentration of statistical expertise and by far the largest single provider of statistics in the country.

The GSS exists first to serve the needs of modern government. But much of the information it compiles is readily usable by business management, particularly in marketing, and indeed large parts of the system have been shaped with this in mind. A vast amount of this information is regularly published and more is available on request.

It is not expensive. The price covers the cost of making it available – for example, the publishing cost of a printed publication or a computer's time in producing a special tabulation.

What the GSS normaliy *cannot* do is give tailor-made answers to an individual firm's problems. It simply provides a very large source of inexpensive information which may help in finding solutions; and it is nearly always worth checking to see what is available before embarking on private research.

Using government statistics

Many firms make use of government statistics together with information from other sources to help both in broad strategic planning and in day-to-day decision taking. The GSS has prepared a free booklet *Profit from Facts* which illustrates this with a number of actual case histories. The following checklist indicates some of the main areas of use which might be applicable to your firm's needs.

Marketing

- Look at your industry's *Business Monitor, Ministry of Agriculture Information Notice* or *Housing and Construction Statistics* to compare your own performance against general sales trends and to watch for opportunities for diversification.
- From a variety of sources you can check the number of potential customers in a given sector and compare characteristics with your own customers to highlight possible weaknesses in marketing strategy.
- If you are in consumer lines, trends in expenditure are available from the *National Food Survey* and the *Family Expenditure Survey*.
- For test marketing, the *Census of Population* and *Census of Distribution* can provide very localised data on numbers of consumers and retail outlets.
- Many statistics are available on a regional or area basis and can assist in determining quotas for area salesmen.
- Watch the foreign competition through the import figures available from the Customs and Excise Bill of Entry Service.

[1] The OPCS also includes the registration division of the Registrar General's Office.

Contracts

Many contracts contain escalation clauses. Consult the Property Services Agency's *Monthly Bulletin of Construction Indices*, or speak to the Department of Industry and Department of Employment respectively to find the most appropriate materials and labour indices to use.

Accounts

The CSO's new publication *Price Index Numbers for Current Cost Accounting* provides price indices for use in the new system of company accounting recommended by the Sandilands Committee.

Buying

Watch the sales trends of your materials inputs through *Business Monitors*, etc, and their prices with the appropriate wholesale prices indices from the Department of Industry published in *Trade and Industry*.

Personnel

The Department of Employment Gazette and other DE publications will keep you fully informed on the latest figures and trends in earnings, wage rates, overtime, unemployment, vacancies, hours of work, work stoppages due to industrial disputes, retail prices, etc.

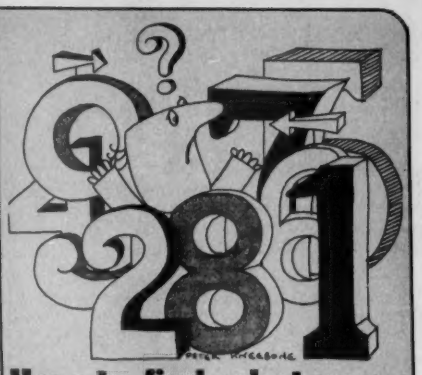
Management efficiency and finance

You can compare your own costs and operating ratios with those for your industry, eg

- net output per head, stocks as a percentage of sales, wages per £ of total sales, etc, from the annual *Census of Production*.
- return on capital, dividends and interest as a percentage of assets, profits as a percentage of turnover, etc, from *Business Monitor M3* (*Company Finance*).

Investment

Major investment decisions are made against the background of trends and prospects in the economy. Regular press notices on output, demand, earnings, prices, unemployment, trade, etc are released by government departments. They are all brought together once a month in *Economic Trends*.



How to find what you want

For anyone coming new to government statistics, the first thing to grasp is that each department prepares and publishes its own statistics – via HMSO in the case of most printed publications.

If the series is of sufficient interest, it may emerge first in summary form as a press notice. A more detailed treatment is given in the department's own publications – either general publications such as *Trade and Industry* or purely statistical reports like the *Business Monitors*. Finally, it may be included in all-embracing statistical periodicals like the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* or the annual *Social Trends*.

It may be that your needs can be met from one of these digests; or you may have to consult the special departmental publication; or you may have to go further still and seek a special tabulation – at cost – from the department.

The last two pages list the main regular publications, all of which can be referred to at the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU and nearly all at the Business Statistics Office at Newport, Gwent; at both you will find photocopying facliities. Most of the principal volumes will be held or quickly obtained by major public libraries around the country. If you wish to purchase a copy, this can be done through any of the government bookshops. If you cannot find what you need, refer to the more comprehensive *Guide to Official Statistics* or contact the appropriate departmental source, listed on the next two pages. All the extension numbers quoted were up to date at the time of going to print. But they are subject to change, and if you have difficulty finding the right person phone **Statistics and Market Intelligence Library at 01-248 5757 ext 368 (telex 886143)**, or write to **Press and Information Service, Central Statistical Office, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ** – or, if you are located in Wales or the West, contact the **Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NPT 1XG (tel. Newport 56111 ext 2973; telex 497121)**.

Summary

- **Look at the published source**
  at the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library or the Business Statistics Office or your local library
  or by purchasing from HMSO
- **For further information**
  phone or write to the appropriate department
- **If in doubt**
  phone or call at the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library or the Business Statistics Office, or write to the Central Statistical Office

Departmental responsibilities and contact points

Central Statistical Office
Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ
01-233 followed by extension
National income and expenditure, balance of payments, index of industrial production, financial statistics, input/output statistics, development of social statistics, regional statistics ext 6135/6193
Price indices for current cost accounting ext **7718/7661**
Survey Control Unit ext 7341
Macro-Economic Databank ext 5401

Industry, trade, prices

Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection

Business Statistics Office
Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NPT 1XG
Newport 56111
General inquiries ext 2973
Production statistics:
- Annual production statistics ext 2455
- Quarterly and monthly production inquiries exts 2337/2322
- Purchases inquiry ext 2369
- Classified list of businesses ext 2556

Distribution statistics:
- Census of distribution 1971 ext 2000
- Annual retail inquiry ext 2070
- Annual inquiry into distributive and service trades, capital expenditure and stocks ext 2113

Census of production 1968 ext 2973
Minerals raised annual inquiry ext 2926

Other offices
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
01-215 followed by extension
Wholesale price indices exts 3544, 3073
Capital expenditure and stocks, and investment intentions of private industry:
- Manufacturing ext 3176
- Distributive and service trades ext 3345

Retail trades turnover ext 3705
Motor and catering trades turnover ext 3177
Hire-purchase and other instalment credit ext 3162
Aerospace ext 4052
Companies:
- Acquisitions and mergers, liquidity, insolvencies ext 5538
- Analysis of accounts ext 3132, 5705

Insurance, private sector pensions funds ext 3162
Overseas trade:
- Visible ext 3131
- Invisible ext 5176

Overseas direct investment and earnings ext 3135
Economic indicators:
- Home ext 3453
- Industrial countries ext 3442

Statistical service for Department of Prices and Consumer Protection ext 4138

Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN **01-211** followed by extension
Scientifically qualified manpower ext 3125
R&D expenditure by industry ext 5156

Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London SW1P 3HY **01-212** followed by extension
Shipping ext 6730
Tourism ext 5555

Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU **01-211** followed by extension
Industrial development certificates ext 3324
Distribution of industry ext 6073

Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AG **01-212** followed by extension
Manufacturing industries – production, sales, orders:
- Steel and shipbuilding ext 5544
- Engineering ext 6044
- Non-ferrous metals ext 6532
- Motor vehicles ext 0788
- Chemicals ext 6937
- Textiles, clothing, footwear, leather, man-made fibres ext 6210

Other industries ext 6331

Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU **01-248 5757** **Telex: 886143 DTI Export Ldn**
All foreign and Commonwealth statistics ext 337

Statistics and Market Intelligence Library
ext 368
Provides up-to-date and comprehensive trade statistics for all countries, and general statistical publications from all over the world. Overseas directories are also held. Reading room and copying facilities are available.

Agriculture

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Whitehall Place, London SW1A 2HH
01-839 7711
General inquiries exts 7000, 7024
National expenditure estimates on food ext 477
Food consumption estimates exts 388, 479
Agricultural incomes, etc exts 292, 296, 297, 565
Agricultural and food statistics for overseas countries ext 544
Market prices (livestock, dairy products, etc) ext 7058

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AE **01-216** followed by extension
Commodity production statistics ext 7501
Market prices (horticulture) ext 6711
Fisheries ext 6143

49–53 Parliament Street, London SW1A 2NH
01-233 followed by extension
Agricultural rents, land prices, etc ext 5454

Government Buildings, Tolcarne Drive, Pinner, Middlesex HA5 2DT **01-868 7161**
Agricultural prices indices ext 35
Wholesale price index (manufactured food and soft drinks) ext 108
National food survey: household food consumption and expenditure ext 44

Government Buildings, Epsom Road, Guildford GU1 2LD **Guildford 68121**
Agricultural censuses and surveys ext 518

Civil Service

Civil Service Department
Whitehall, London SW1A 2AZ **01-273 3521**
Statistics of Civil Service employment, recruitment, etc

Customs and Excise

Customs and Excise
King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3 7HE **01-626 1515**
Statistics related to all indirect taxes administered by the Department ext 2693

Bill of Entry Service, Statistical Office, Portcullis House, 27 Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea SS2 6AL
Southend 49421
United Kingdom external trade statistics ext 310

Energy

Department of Energy
Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ **01-211** followed by extension
Fuel and energy ext 4292
Energy models ext 4550

Education, science

Department of Education and Science
Elizabeth House, 39 York Road, London SE1 7PH **01-928 9222**
Statistics of schools, school leavers, teachers, further and higher education, educational finance and awards.
International comparison and library statistics exts 2776, 2356

Employment

Department of Employment
Orphanage Road, Watford, Herts WD1 1PJ
Watford 28500
Employment, unemployment, vacancies ext 403
Earnings, wage rates, hours of work ext 319
New earnings survey ext 500
Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes ext 673
Employers' labour costs ext 526
Index of retail prices ext 630

26 King Street, London SW1Y 6RB
01-214 8627
Family Expenditure Survey

Environment, transport

Departments of the Environment and Transport
St Christopher House, Southwark Street, London SE1 0TE **01-928 7999**
Roads ext 3045
Road traffic ext 2629

2 Marsham Street, London SW1P 3EP
01-212 followed by extension
Passenger traffic, road vehicles ext 8987
Public road passenger transport ext 8330
Inland freight transport, railways ext 7513
Road accidents ext 7452
Traffic of seaports ext 8323
Road goods transport ext 8297
Building materials exts 7147, 8411
Construction industries ext 7142
Planning and land use ext 4113
Local government financial statistics ext 4627
Population projections exts 8558, 8563
Household projections exts 8555, 8557
Housing ext 8551

Health, social security

Department of Health and Social Security
Friars House, 157-168 Blackfriars Road, London SE1 8EU **01-703 6380**
Social security statistics ext 4284

42–46 Weston Street, London SE1 3QW
01-407 4411
Personal social services ext 230
Health services ext 223

Health and Safety Executive
Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, London W2 4TF **01-229 3456**
Health and safety statistics

Home Office

Home Office
Tolworth Tower, Surbiton, Surrey KT6 7DS
01-399 5191
Administration of justice; criminal and penal matters; immigration; misuse of drugs; fire; betting and liquor licensing; community relations; experiments on living animals; and elections ext 298

Judicial

Lord Chancellor's Office
67 Tufton Street, London SW1P 3RG
01-212 7960
Judical statistics relating to the Judical Committee of the Privy Council, the House of Lords, the Supreme Court of Judicature, the Crown Court, county courts and other civil courts.

Population

Office of Population Censuses and Surveys
St Catherine's House, Kingsway, London WC2B 8JP **01-242 0262**

Population and vital statistics (England and Wales):
- National and local estimates of population ext 2249
- Regional demography and sub-national population projections ext 2183
- Overseas migration ext 2182
- National population projections, international data, marriages and general inquiries ext 2169
- Deaths, abortions, infectious diseases ext 2229
- Births ext 2162
- Divorces ext 2165

Social surveys ext 2292
Census of population, general inquiries exts 2009, 2013

Census Division, Customer Services Section, Titchfield, Hampshire **Titchfield 42511**
Supply of special and unpublished statistics exts 231, 296

The OPCS Reference Library, St Catherine's House **01-242 0262**
Copies of all OPCS publications and historic references of the General Register Office, together with national and international publications on OPCS subjects. It may be visited by arrangement exts 2235, 2237

Government Actuary's Department
Steel House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9LS **01-273** followed by extension number
Surveys of occupational pension schemes ext 5200
National population projections ext 3206 (alternative contact point to OPCS)

Overseas aid

Ministry of Overseas Development
Eland House, Stag Place, London SW1E 5DH
01-834 2377
British aid to developing countries ext **265**

Taxation

Board of Inland Revenue
Somerset House, Strand, London WC2R 1LB
01-438 6649
Statistics of direct taxes, corporate income, surveys of personal incomes, personal wealth and conveyancing.

Treasury

HM Treasury
Parliament Street, London SW1P 3AG
01-233 5576
Public expenditure

Scotland

Scottish Office
New St Andrew's House, Edinburgh EH1 3TD
031-556 8400
(postal codes as at subject headings)
General inquiries ext **4045**
Manpower/employment (Scottish Office interest) (EH1 3SX) ext **4389**
Scottish economic matters (general) (EH1 3TA) ext **4534**
Crime and related matters (EH1 3TF) ext **5115**
Planning and local government matters (EH1 3SZ) ext **5193**

St Andrew's House, Edinburgh EH1 3DB
031-556 8501
Education ext **2412**
Social work ext **2057**

Chesser House, 500 Gorgie Road, Edinburgh EH11 3AW **031-443 4020**
Agriculture ext **2003**
Fisheries ext **2045**

83 Princes Street, Edinburgh EH2 2HH
031-226 3781
Housing ext **233**

Scottish Health Service, Common Services Agency, Information Services Division, Trinity Park House, South Trinity Road, Edinburgh EH5 3SQ **031-552 6255**
Health statistics ext **2458**

Wales

Welsh Office (Economic Services Division)
Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ
Cardiff 28066
Economic statistics ext **394**
Financial statistics ext **322**

Arlbee House, Greyfriars Road, Cardiff CF1 3SB
Cardiff 397971
Demographic statistics ext **59**
Education statistics ext **60**
Health statistics ext **45**
Housing statistics ext **68**
Personal social services ext **59**

Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland Departments
Stormont, Belfast BT4 3SW
Belfast 63210
Economic statistics ext **2443**
Social statistics ext **2053**
Prices ext **2099**
Housing statistics ext **2137**

Dundonald House, Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast BT4 3SF **Belfast 650111**
Agricultural statistics ext **687**

Netherleigh House, Massey Avenue, Belfast BT4 2JS **Belfast 63244**
Manpower statistics exts **429, 431, 434**

21 Linenhall Street, Belfast BT2 8BZ
Belfast 28081
Industrial statistics ext **113, 144**

Government statistical publications

The most important government publications containing statistics are listed below. In most cases they are wholly statistical publications like *Business Monitors;* in others, the statistics appear in addition to other information. Far more detail, including information about *ad hoc* reports and articles, is offered by the *Guide to Official Statistics* (HMSO £7.50) which can be seen in many major libraries. Notes about new developments in official statistics are published in the quarterly *Statistical News* (HMSO £3.68 per annum).

Some statistics are compiled separately for England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland and it is not always possible to combine them into United Kingdom totals. In these cases it is often necessary to consult the separate publications for detailed information about each country.

Unless otherwise stated, all the following are published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office and can be ordered from any of the bookshops listed on page 4.

It may be worth checking whether other bodies such as trade associations or the National Economic Development Office have published any recent reports on the industry in question.

General digests

Monthly Digest of Statistics
collection of main series from all government departments. Monthly £1.95
Annual Abstract of Statistics
contains many more series than the Monthly Digest and provides a longer run of years. Annual £7.50
Social Trends
brings together key social and demographic series in colour charts and tables with a social commentary. Annual £6.90
Regional Statistics
a selection of the main statistics that are available on a regional basis. Annual £6.50
Scottish Abstract of Statistics. Annual £5.75
Digest of Welsh Statistics. Annual £5.25
Northern Ireland Digest of Statistics. 6-monthly £1.50

General economic

Economic Trends
commentary and selection of tables and charts provide a broad background to trends in the UK economy. The Annual Supplement (price £2.65) presents very long runs of quarterly figures for all the main series. Monthly £1.95
Scottish Economic Bulletin. 6-monthly £1.75
Welsh Economic Trends. Annual £3.75
Social and Economic Trends in Northern Ireland. Annual £2.00

National Income and Expenditure 'Blue Book'
gives detailed estimates of the national accounts including consumers' expenditure. Annual £3.95
UK Balance of Payments 'Pink Book'. Annual £2.95
Financial Statement and Budget Report
contains income and expenditure of central government and economic report including short-term forecast. Annual £1.40
Input-output Tables for the UK (Business Monitor PA1004). Annual £2.10
Price Index Numbers for Current Cost Accounting. Periodically £3.50

Industrial production and sales

Report on the Census of Production
published annually in the Business Monitor PA series in separate parts for each industry, with a separate volume of summary tables. Each part individually priced.

Quarterly Statistics of Manufacturers' Sales
published in the Business Monitor PQ series in separate volumes for each industry. As well as sales figures, other relevant information such as imports and exports is also included. On subscription £1.00 each per annum. Complete sets £100.00 per annum
Monthly Statistics
published for certain industries in the Business Monitor PM series in separate volumes for each industry covered. On subscription £3.06 each per annum
Report on the Census of Production for 1968
The last of the quinquennial surveys, now superseded by the current system of quarterly and annual statistics, was for 1968. All parts are now out of print. Photocopies may be obtained on repayment from the Library, Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NPT 1XG. Parts 159–171 (the Directory of Businesses) have been replaced by a new set of publications entitled 'Classified List of Businesses', details of which are available from Business Statistics Office Library.
Census of Production for Northern Ireland. Annual £1.60

Energy

Digest of UK Energy Statistics
contains tables and charts of UK energy production and consumption. Separate sections deal with production and consumption of individual fuels, oil and gas reserves, fuel prices and foreign trade in fuels. Annual £9.00
Note: Further statistical information can be obtained from the annual report and accounts of each of the nationalised industries.
Energy Trends[1]
contains monthly and quarterly tables of production and consumption of fuels and aggregated energy consumption together with a commentary. Monthly, free

[1] Obtainable from Information Division, Department of Energy (address page 2)

External trade

Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom
gives detailed statistics of exports and imports cumulated throughout the year. More detailed annual volumes are also produced. Monthly £7.00
Statistics of Trade through United Kingdom Ports
which commenced publication in 1976 provides a quarterly commodity and country analysis by ports of United Kingdom overseas trade. Quarterly and Annual £6.50; Annual subscription £35.80
Overseas Trade Analysed in Terms of Industries (Business Monitor M10)
gives an analysis of commodities imported and exported, according to the industries of which they are principal products. Annual 60p
Bill of Entry Service
with a few exceptions, analyses of exports and imports under individual trade headings and with individual countries or through United Kingdom ports for particular months or cumulative periods can be obtained from the Bill of Entry Service, Statistical Office, HM Customs and Excise, Portcullis House, 27 Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea SS2 6AL (Southend-on-Sea 49421 ext. 310) on payment of a fee to cover the costs of the service.

Building, construction and property

Housing and Construction Statistics
figures on output, orders, prices, finance, etc., in construction, housebuilding and building materials. Some regional analyses. Quarterly £3.00
Local Housing Statistics, England and Wales. Quarterly £2.00
Housing Return for Scotland. Quarterly 50p
Digest of Housing Statistics for Northern Ireland. Quarterly 35p
The three publications above contain housing statistics for local authority areas
Annual Census of the Construction Industry (Business Monitor PA500). Annual 76p
Private Contractors' Construction Censuses. Annual £1.75
Monthly Bulletin of Construction Indices
for use with National Economic Development Office price adjustment formula. Separate bulletins for:
Building Works. Monthly 60p
Civil Engineering Works. Monthly 40p
Specialist Engineering Installations. Monthly 50p
Rates and Rateable Values in England and Wales. Annual £1.50
Rates and Rateable Values in Scotland. Annual £1.00
Rents of Public Authority Houses and Rent Rebates and Allowances in Scotland. Annual 37p

Mining and quarrying

Minerals 1976 (Business Monitor PA1007)
presents statistics on minerals extracted, employment, etc., in the mining and quarrying industry. Annual £1.00
United Kingdom Mineral Statistics 1975. Annual £6.50 (in preparation).

Manpower, earnings, retail prices, etc.

Department of Employment Gazette
includes articles, tables and charts on manpower,

Trade and Industry

Statistics and commentary from the Departments of Industry, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection. Statistics include wholesale prices, capital expenditure and stocks, retail sales, catering and motor trades turnover, hire purchase, engineering sales and orders, industrial production and investment intentions, textiles, man-made fibres, regional development grants and selective assistance, company acquisitions, liquidity and insolvencies, energy trends, home and OECD economic indicators, and overseas trade. Further information: 01-215 5021. Weekly 40p

employment, unemployment, hours worked, wage rates, earnings, labour costs, retail prices, stoppages due to disputes, etc. Monthly £1.25 (annual subscription £17.64)
New Earnings Survey
relates to earnings from employment by industry, occupation, region, etc., at April each year. Six parts between October and April. Each part costs £2.00
Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work. Annual £6.25
Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work. Monthly 35p
British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstract 1886–1968. £7.00

British Labour Statistics: Yearbook
contains detailed labour statistics for the year with some data on earlier years for the main series. Annual £20.00
Survey of Personal Incomes
analysis of incomes by range. source, marital status, and region. 1970–71 £1.50; Main results 1974–75[1], 50p
Estimated Wealth of Individuals in Great Britain 1974[1], 20p
Civil Service Statistics. Annual £2.75
First Destination of University Graduates[2]. Annual £2.50

[1] Obtainable from Inland Revenue Public Inquiry Room, Room 8, New Wing, Somerset House, Strand, London WC2R 1LB.

[2] Obtainable from Central Services Unit, University Careers Advisory Service, Crawford House, Precinct Centre, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9EP

Financial and companies

Financial Statistics
key financial and monetary statistics of the United Kingdom. Monthly £3.20
Company Finance (Business Monitor M3)
an analysis of the accounts of listed and unlisted companies. Annual £1.35
Insurance Companies and Private Pension Funds Investment (Business Monitor M5). Quarterly £1.00 per annum
Acquisitions and Mergers of Companies (Business Monitor M7). Quarterly £1.00 per annum
Local Government Financial Statistics. England and Wales. Annual £1.50
Welsh Local Government Financial Statistics. Annual £2.25
Local Financial Returns, Scotland. Annual £1.00
District Councils, Summary of Statements of Accounts, Northern Ireland. Annual 45p
Insurance Business Statistics. Annual £24.00

Taxation

Inland Revenue Statistics
includes detailed results of the Surveys of Personal Incomes and Estimates of Personal Wealth. Annual £6.50
Report of the Commissioners of HM Inland Revenue. Annual £1.00
Report of the Commissioners of HM Customs and Excise
Statistics related to all taxes administered by Customs and Excise including the duties on tobacco, alcoholic drink, hydrocarbon oil and betting and gaming, import duties, and Value Added Tax. Annual £3.15
Betting and Gaming Bulletin[1]
revenue statistics. Monthly. Annual subscription £2.37 including postage
Spirits Bulletin[1]
detailed statistics of quantities duty paid. Monthly. Annual subscription £4.86 including postage
Wine Bulletin (abbreviated)[1]
detailed statistics of quantities duty paid. Monthly. Annual subscription £6.48 including postage

[1] Obtainable from the Bill of Entry Service, HM Customs and Excise (address page 72).

Transport

Transport Statistics, Great Britain 1964-74. Annual £5.25
National Travel Survey
Vol. 1 Cross-sectional analysis of passenger travel in GB. £1.10
Vol. 2 Number of journeys per week by different types of households, individuals and vehicles. £1.25
Vol. 3 A comparison of the 1965, 1972/73 surveys. £1.80
Number of Road Vehicles, New Registrations (Business Monitor M1). Monthly. £3.06 per annum
Road Accidents. Annual £3.50
Railway Accidents. Annual £1.35
Analysis of UK Nationality of Vessels in Seaborne Trade
(Business Monitor M8). Annual 45p
Annual Digest of Port Statistics[1], Volumes I and II. Annual £10 per vol.
Quarterly Bulletin of Port Statistics[1]. Quarterly. £20 per annum
Casualties to Vessels and Accidents to Men, Return for 1975. Annual £1.75
Civil Aviation Authority Monthly Statistics[2]. Monthly £2.50 (£25 per annum)
Accidents to Aircraft on the British Register[2]. Annual £1.50

[1] Obtainable from National Ports Council, 1-19 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1DZ.
[2] Obtainable from the Library, Civil Aviation Authority, Aviation House, 129 Kingsway, London WC2B 6NN.

Distribution and other services

Report on the Census of Distribution and Other Services 1971
numbers, sizes, types, turnover, floor-space, stocks, credit sales, etc, of businesses in the retail distribution field and related service trades. Published in the Business Monitor SD series:
Part 1 Retail Outlets (Establishment Tables) (SD10). £1.60
Parts 2 to 11 Area Tables (SD11-SD20). From £1.05
Part 12 Area Summary Figures (SD21). £2.00
Part 13 Retail Organisation Tables and Service Trades (SD22). £2.95
Supplement: Further establishment and organisation tables, (SD23). £5.25.
Retail Trade
Summary figures for retail trade and detailed index numbers of sales in various kinds of shops (Business Monitors SD1, SD2, SD3, SD4). Monthly. £3.06 per annum each
Catering Trades
Summary of figures for all caterers, with analysis by kind of business. (Business Monitor SD5). Quarterly. £1.00 per annum
Cinemas
Numbers of cinemas, admissions, etc. (Business Monitor M2.) Annual 30p
Motor Trades
Detailed statistics in the motor trades, their turnover, stocks and capital expenditure, numbers of organisations and establishments in the year 1972. (Business Monitor SD24.) 80p

Agriculture, fisheries and food

A comprehensive guide to sources of agriculture food and fisheries statistics is published by HMSO as no. 23 in the series **Studies in Official Statistics.** *MAFF publishes much of its information through* **Statistical information Notices** *and in a more permanent form in:*
Agricultural Statistics: England and Wales. Annual £3.75
Agricultural Statistics: United Kingdom. Annual £2.25
see also
Agricultural Statistics, Scotland. Annual £4.50
Scottish Agricultural Economies. Annual £1.25
Statistical Review of Farming in Northern Ireland[1]. Annual, free
Sea Fisheries Statistical Tables. Annual £1.25
Scottish Sea Fisheries Statistical Tables. Annual £2.00
Household Food Consumption and Expenditure (National Food Survey)
report on food consumption, expenditure and nutrition by type of household. (Quarterly reports appear in **MAFF's Food Facts** and elsewhere). Annual £3.50

[1] Obtainable from address on page 3.

Population and households

The most detailed statistics on population and households are collected in the periodic censuses conducted by OPCS and the Registrars General for Scotland and Northern Ireland, the most recent of which was for 1971. County reports and separate volumes on immigration, economic activity, workplaces and transport to work, qualified manpower, household composition, etc, are all now published.
For annual mid-year estimates of population data to local authority level consult:
Population estimates, England and Wales. 95p
Annual Estimates of the Population of England and Wales and Local Authority Areas. 95p
Annual Estimates of the Population of Scotland. 60p
The Registrar General's Quarterly Return for N. Ireland. 38p
Population Trends
contains regular series of tables on subjects for which OPCS is responsible in England and Wales, in addition to articles on a variety of population and medical topics. Quarterly £2.25
For similar information for Scotland and Northern Ireland consult the quarterly and annual publications of the appropriate Registrar General
Population Projections
projections for the UK and constituent countries beyond the end of the century. Latest projections based on mid-1975 population. Annual £2.00
OPCS Monitors, available free of charge from Information Branch (Dept. GS), Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, are designed for the quick release of figures within the range of OPCS activities. These include the most recent population estimates and projections and migration figures.
Family Expenditure Survey
shows, in great detail, income and expenditure by type of household for the UK and includes some regional analyses. Annual £4.00
Family Expenditure Survey. Northern Ireland. Annual £1.15
General Household Survey
a continuous sample survey of households relating to a wide range of social and socio-economic policy areas. Latest report for 1974. £7.00

Education

Education Statistics for the UK. Annual £6.00
Statistics of Education. Six volumes mainly relating to England and Wales
Scottish Educational Statistics. Annual £5.15
Northern Ireland Education Statistics (two volumes). Annual £1.50 each

Home affairs

Betting Licensing Statistics. Annual £1.65
Experiments on Living Animals. Annual 35p
Fire Statistics[1]. Annual (in preparation)
Control of Immigration: Statistics. Annual 60p
Liquor Licensing Statistics[2]. Annual £3.00
Statistics Relating to the Misuse of Drugs. Annual (in preparation)

[1] Obtainable from Home Office, Fire Research Establishment, Borehamwood, Herts

[2] Obtainable from Home Office, Liquor Licensing Sections, Room 1813, Tolworth Tower, Surbiton, Surrey KT6 7DS

Justice and law

Criminal Statistics, England and Wales. Annual £7.15
Criminal Statistics, Scotland. Annual £1.75
Civil, Judicial Statistics, England and Wales. Annual £2.50
Civil Judicial Statistics, Scotland. Annual £2.50
Report on the Work of the Prison Department Statistical Tables. Annual £2.15
Report on the Probation and After-care Department. Triennial £1.20
Report on Prisons in Scotland. Annual £1.25
Offences Relating to Motor Vehicles. Annual £1.15
Offences of Drunkenness. Annual 50p

Health, social services and social security

Health and Personal Social Services Statistics for England. Annual £5.50
Health and Personal Social Services Statistics for Wales. Annual £3.35
Social Security Statistics. Annual £7.00
Health and Safety Statistics. Annual £1.75
Scottish Health Statistics. Annual £5.50
Scottish Social Work Statistics. Annual £3.35
Report of the Supplementary Benefits Commission for Northern Ireland. Annual £1.25
Report on the Hospital In-patient Inquiry (Part 1). Annual £6.75
Also see relevant volumes of the annual reports of the three Registrars General.

Overseas aid

British aid statistics. Annual £5.50

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General inquiries about HMSO publications

(not orders or matters related to them)
HMSO Publishing and Marketing Inquiry Section, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN.
01-248 9876 ext 6083.

Tariff heading/Description of product	Effective price (basic + extra) cif duty paid European unit of account
2 Supplied in cut lengths:	
a To BS 1449: grade CR4 (not stabilised)	315.45
b To BS 1449: grade CR2 and all grades in stabilised steel	348.50
c Other qualities	329.05
73.13 BII (c) 1	
Sheets and plates, not further worked than cold-rolled of a thickness from 0.5 mm to 1 mm inclusive:	
1 Supplied in coils:	
a To BS 1449: grade CR4 (not stabilised)	313.50
b To BS 1449: grade CR2 and all grades in stabilised steel	346.50
c Other qualities	327.10
2 Supplied in cut lengths:	
a To BS 1449: grade CR4 (not stabilised)	327.10
b To BS 1449: grade CR2 and all grades in stabilised steel	360.15
c Other qualities	340.70
73.13 BII (c) 2	
Sheets and plates not further worked than cold-rolled of a thickness of less than 0.5 mm:	
1 Supplied in coils:	
a To BS 1449: grade CR4 (not stabilised)	348.50
b To BS 1449: grade CR2 and all grades in stabilised steel	381.55
c Other qualities	362.10
2 Supplied in cut lengths:	
a To BS 1449: grade CR4 (not stabilised)	362.10
b To BS 1449: grade CR2 and all grades in stabilised steel	395.15
c Other qualities	375.70
73.13 BIV (c) 1	
Other sheets, electro-zinc coated:	
Of a thickness of less than 1 mm:	
Supplied in coils:	
To BS 1449: grade CR4	375
Other qualities	405
Supplied in cut lengths:	
To BS 1449: grade CR4	390
Other qualities	420
Of a thickness of 1 mm but less than 3 mm:	
Supplied in coils:	
To BS 1449: grade CR4	335
Other qualities	365
Supplied in cut lengths:	
To BS 1449: grade CR4	350
Other qualities	380
73.13 BIV (c) 2	
Other galvanised sheet:	
Supplied in coils:	
To BS 2989: grades Z1 and Z2:	
Under 0.5 mm	389
0.5 mm to 1 mm inclusive	373
Over 1 mm	323
To BS 2989: grade Z5:	
Under 0.5 mm	439
0.5 mm to 1 mm inclusive	408
Over 1 mm	373
Other qualities:	
Under 0.5 mm	416
0.5 mm to 1 mm inclusive	385
Over 1 mm	350
Extra for sheets cut to length	13.50
Extra for corrugated sheets – in addition to the extra for cutting to length	33.00
73.15 AV (b) 1	
Wire rod in high carbon steel (carbon contents over 0.60%):	
1 To BS 970:070A72 (size in mm):	
5.5 to 6.5 inclusive	475
Over 6.5 to 8	443
Over 8 to 10	412
Over 10 to 12	399
Over 12 to under 20	395
20 and over	381
Extra for spheroid annealing	43
Extra for pickling or shotblasting	27
2 Tyre wire, all sizes	327
73.15 BV (b) 2	
Bars, hollow mining drill steel, angles, shapes and sections not further worked than hot-rolled or extruded:	
Alloy steels:	
Alloy steels are classified according to their analysis, which must be clearly stated on the import licences and invoices.	

I. Alloy steel bars

Nearest BS 970 equivalent	Alloying elements				Basis without extras
	Cr	Mn	Mo	Ni	
530 series	0.9-1.2	0.5-0.8			400
530 series + Mn	0.8-1.1	1.0-1.3			408
709 M4A	0.9-1.2	0.5-0.8	0.15-0.3		437
	1.4-1.7	0.4-0.6		1.4-1.7	507
659 series	0.55-0.95	0.4-0.8		3.25-3.75	770
805 series	0.4-0.65	0.65-0.95	0.15-0.25	0.4-0.7	459
823 M30	1.8-2.2	0.3-0.6	0.3-0.5	1.8-2.2	700
605 series		1.3-1.8	0.2-0.35		437
	0.7-1.0	0.5-0.8	0.15-0.25	0.7-1.2	508

	Mn	Boron
080 A 35	0.5-0.8	0.002

II. Spring steel bars

Rounds	Alloying elements				Basis without extras
	Cr	Mn	Va	Si	
250 series	0.2-0.4	0.7-1.1		1.5-1.8	408
250 series		0.5-0.8		1.5-1.8	389
735 A50	0.9-1.2	0.7-1.1	0.1-0.2	0.15-0.40	447
Flats					
250 series		0.5-0.8		1.5-1.8	356
	0.2-0.4	0.7-1.1		1.5-1.8	356
527 A60	0.4-0.7	0.4-0.6		0.15-0.40	373
735 A50	0.9-1.2	0.7-1.1	0.1-0.2	0.15-0.40	381

EEC information – inquiry points at Customs and Excise headquarters

General inquiries on EEC matters which are the concern of HM Customs and Excise may be made to the following telephone extensions:
HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, 39-41 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE. Tel: 01-626 1515

		Extn.
Community transit	International Customs Division D —Branch 1 and 2	2263/2561
EEC Mediterranean Agreements, Greece and Turkey	International Customs Division D —Branch 2	2565
EEC Mediterranean Agreements, except Greece and Turkey, Anglo-Danish Free Trade Agreement	International Customs Division E —Branch 2	2310
Anglo-Irish Free Trade Agreement, Channel Islands, Isle of Man	International Customs Division E —Branch 1	2276
Compensatory levies	International Customs Division G —Branch 3	2206/2307
European communities—general inquiries	International Customs Division D	2478
	—Branch 4	2431
EEC Free Trade Agreements with EFTA countries	International Customs Division E —Branch 4	2385/2165
Generalised System of Preferences	International Customs Division E —Branch 2	2255
ACP/EEC Convention of Lomé	International Customs Division E —Branch 2	2294
Copies of public notices and customs forms on EEC matters	Outfield Directorate Division D —Branch 3	3079

Starting from the basic prices listed on page 65 prices can be calculated for different qualities by adjustment according to the following values [1]:

Ni 55 EUA/T per 1% of Ni content
Mo 140 EUA/T per 1% of Mo content
Cr 15 EUA/T per 1% of Cr content
Va 218 EUA/T per 1% of Va content
Mn 6 EUA/T per 1% of Mn content

[1] These extras should be added to the price of the quality which has the closest analysis.

For boron treated steels there will be a standard extra of 20 EUA/T applied to the appropriate price for the quality.

With the exception of spring steel flats, the extras to be applied (for size, heat-treatment, etc) are shown below.

For spring steel flats up to and including 50 mm wide in all thicknesses an extra of 10 EUA/T will apply. All other sizes no extra.

73.15 BV (b) 2 (continued)
Alloy steels (continued)

Size extras	Rounds	Squares
200	39	43
200 to 170	31	35
170 to 160	19	23
160 to 150	19	23
150 to 120	16	19
120 to 80	12	16
80 to 70	8	12
70 to 60	4	8
60 to 40	—	4
40 to 30	4	8
30 to 25	16	21
25 to 20	31	45
20 to 18	54	64
18 to 16	70	82
16 to 14	93	103
14 to 12	117	124

	Hexagons/octagons
100 to 80	171
80 to 70	140
70 to 60	120
60 to 40	113
40 to 30	120
30 to 25	148
25 to 20	171
20 to 18	214

Flats	Size extras									
Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)									
	8 to 10	10 to 12	12 to 16	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 + more
25 – 30			123	111						
30 – 35			107	95	91					
35 – 40			97	89	86					
40 – 50		123	107	89	80	74	78	91		
50 – 60		115	97	86	74	68	72	86	101	
60 – 70	113	107	89	76	68	64	64	74	80	101
70 – 80	99	93	80	68	58	56	62	62	78	95
80 – 100	95	86	74	64	58	54	54	54	70	80
100 – 120		89	76	66	62	56	56	56	72	84
120 – 150		93	78	68	66	62	62	62	78	91

Heat treatment	EUA
a Annealing	39
b Normalising	41
c Heat treatment to give a specified tensile strength	41
d Heat treatment to give a pearlitic or ferritic structure	54
e Heat treatment to give an improved machinability	58
f Long cycle annealing (spheroidising)	62
g Hardening and tempering	89
h Stress relieving	39

III. Bearing steels

Analysis

C	0.98/1.10
Mn	0.25/0.45
S and p	–0.025
Si	0.15/0.30
Cr	1.30/1.60

Basic price	EUA
As rolled	420
Annealed	467

Size extras as shown above for alloy steels.

Stainless steel bars
Stainless steels are classified according to their analysis, which must be clearly stated on the import licences and invoices.

Hot rolled, softened and descaled bars

Aisi	C	S	Cr	Ni	Mo	EUA
420	0.15	–0.03	13 ±0.5	—	—	875
430	0.12	–0.03	17 ±0.5	—	—	972
431	–0.16	–0.03	16.5 ±0.5	2 ±0.25	—	1050
304	+0.04	–0.05	19 ±0.5	9 ±0.5		1381
316	+0.04	–0.05	17 ±0.5	12 ±0.5	2.3 ±0.25	1789
321	+0.04	–0.05	18 ±0.5	10 ±0.5	—	1478

Extra for heat treatment	97
Extra for special analyses:	
Low carbon: C – 0.035%	136
Titanium	117
Resulphusised steel: S + 0.15%	117
Chromium: per 1% deviation from analysis type	15
Nickel: per 1% deviation from analysis type	54
Molybdenum: per 1% deviation from analysis type	140
Molybdenum: per 0.5% deviation from analysis type	70

Size extras:

Rounds (mm diameter)	EUA
Under 20	194
20 to under 25	136
25 to under 40	97
40 to under 60	58
60 to 150 inclusive	—
Over 150	39

Squares, hexagons and octagons (mm across flats)	EUA
Under 20	369
20 to under 25	292
25 to under 40	253
40 to under 60	233
60 to 150 inclusive	175
Over 150	253

Flats

Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)						
	4 – 5	5 – 6	6 – 8	8 – 10	10 – 20	20 – 40	40 + more
20 – 25		992	895	778	622		
25 – 30	1361	857	778	583	525		
30 – 40	1089	758	642	525	486	486	
40 – 50	817	661	525	467	428	428	
50 – 70	1167	933	525	467	428	389	389
70 – 100	1050	856	583	525	467	467	389
100 – 150					642	467	467

Tool steel

Analysis	Aisi	Ref. no.	EUA
11.0/13.5 Cr 1.4/2.3 C	D3	2080	1637
1.1/1.8 Mn 0.85/1.0 C 0.25 Va max	01	2510	1116
4.0/4.5 Ni	4.25% NCM	2766	1361
4.75/5.75 Cr	H11	2343	1303
1.25/1.75 Mo	H13	2344	1400

These prices are applicable to bars 16 mm to 90 mm in diameter.

73.15 BVII (b) 2 BB
Stainless steel sheet coil and sheets

In widths of 500 mm and over	The price in brackets includes the extra protective coating
1 Aisi type 430	EUA
Thickness in mm	
0.4 to under 0.5	1260 (1513)
0.5 to under 0.6	1167 (1392)
0.6 to under 0.7	1116 (1303)
0.7 to under 0.8	1077 (1237)
0.8 to under 1.0	1038 (1178)
1.0 to under 1.2	1019 (1132)
1.2 to under 1.5	1000 (1093)
1.5 to under 2.0	980 (1054)
2.0 to under 3.0	961 (1015)
2 Aisi type 304	
Thickness in mm	
0.4 to under 0.5	1614 (1867)
0.5 to under 0.6	1536 (1762)
0.6 to under 0.7	1459 (1645)
0.7 to under 0.8	1400 (1560)
0.8 to under 1.0	1342 (1482)
1.0 to under 1.2	1322 (1435)
1.2 to under 1.5	1303 (1396)
1.5 to under 2.0	1283 (1357)
2.0 to under 3.0	1264 (1319)
3 Aisi types 321 and 304L	
Thickness in mm	
0.4 to under 0.5	1770 (2022)
0.5 to under 0.6	1669 (1894)
0.6 to under 0.7	1587 (1774)
0.7 to under 0.8	1529 (1688)
0.8 to under 1.0	1470 (1610)
1.0 to under 1.2	1451 (1564)
1.2 to under 1.5	1431 (1524)
1.5 to under 2.0	1412 (1486)
2.0 to under 3.0	1392 (1447)
4 Aisi types 316, 316TI and 316L	
Thickness in mm	
0.4 to under 0.5	2205 (2458)
0.5 to under 0.6	2011 (2236)
0.6 to under 0.7	1933 (2120)
0.7 to under 0.8	1875 (2034)
0.8 to under 1.0	1816 (1956)
1.0 to under 1.2	1797 (1910)
1.2 to under 1.5	1777 (1871)
1.5 to under 2.0	1758 (1832)
2.0 to under 3.0	1739 (1793)

Additional extra for sheets cut to length +58.

Note
[1] European Unit of Account is equivalent to £0.647678.

Applicants for licences should now therefore provide a full description (including relevant technical specifications) of the iron and steel products to be imported and indicate in terms of the above list the corresponding or closest heading.

Warning. Licences will not be issued where such descriptions are not given, and in view of the need to provide time for any consultations with the EEC commission which may be necessary, traders are strongly advised to apply for licences at least 15 days prior to the arrival in the UK of the products concerned.

Inquiries: Import Licensing Branch, tel. 01-603 4644 ext. 276.

1653: Hungary and Poland – textile imports in 1978

Subsequent to Notice to Importers 1649 (*Trade and Industry*, 6 January 1978), we now understand that Hungary and Poland have as yet failed to reach agreement with the EEC on trade in textiles under the GATT Multi-fibres Arrangement.

The arrangements and categories set out in NTI 1649 will therefore not apply for these two countries, and they will be subject to the restrictions applying to the state trading area until such time as agreement is reached.

A notice on the 1978 arrangements for the state trading area will be published as soon as possible.

Inquiries: Import Licensing Branch, tel. 01-603 4644 ext. 280.

Notices to importers

Issued by the Department of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Charles House 375 Kensington High Street, London W14 8QH. Telephone inquiries should be addressed to the number at the end of the notice.

Overseas trade exhibitions

British fashion promotion goes down well in Sweden

From M. E. Cook, British embassy, Stockholm

The largest single promotion to date of British fashion in Sweden took place in September/October 1977. Gulins/Pepita, one of Sweden's leading clothing chains, mounted a major promotion of British clothing under the theme British accent. The promotion, which received financial support from the British Overseas Trade Board and was backed by the Clothing Export Council, British Airways, and British Leyland covered 50 retail outlets in 23 Swedish cities and towns. In each outlet the British clothes bought for the promotion were featured in special displays using eye-catching advertising material which included silhouettes of famous British monuments. Full-page advertisements appeared in 23 national and provincial dailies and press coverage of the promotion was extensive.

Gulins/Pepita have always purchased a significant proportion of their requirements from abroad. Formerly it bought from several countries particularly in the Far East. But in recent years it has switched the major part of its overseas buying to Britain because, as Mr Gulin acknowledged in his speech launching the promotion, of the quality of the products, price competitiveness, and export performance of British clothing manufacturers.

The promotion generated special buying from the UK worth nearly £1 million. In the Stockholm area alone sales increased by 60 per cent one day during the promotion. The figures in the provinces were much the same and included some dramatic increases such as 213 per cent for womens' jackets and 241 per cent for mens' hats. Gulin/Pepita are delighted with the exercise and are confident that its investment in British fashion will continue to reap profits in the future.

Dubai health-care exhibition confirms export potential

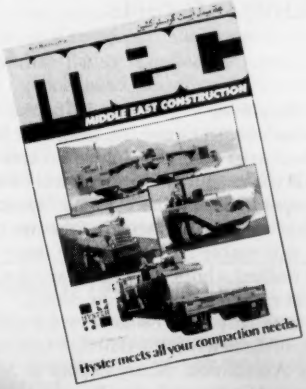
From B. Hannaby, British embassy, Dubai

The plus-points of Dubai as a regional business centre, and the business done turned the Middle East health-care exhibition, 26 to 30 November 1977, into an event which the British firms present, with few exceptions, found successful and consider worth repeating.

Of some 110 exhibitors from 14 countries, 52 British companies participated in a group sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board and the British Health-Care Export Council. Approximately one quarter of the British firms were comparatively or completely new to the Gulf area and most of them achieved objectives to appoint agents or finalise a short-list, as well as to demonstrate their equipment. A number of firms sold everything on their stands, and most of them expect to be able to increase their sales significantly to this part of the world in the immediate future as a result of the exhibition. The BHEC group currently estimate sales to the Arab world in excess of £20 million this year, and confidently anticipate a 40-50 per cent increase for 1978 which confirms that the Arab market for medical equipment and supplies is one of the fastest in the world.

Although only a modest 2600 visitors came to the exhibition, and most of them in the last two days, the quality of the visitors was of greater importance than the number, including as it did an encouraging proportion well-qualified either commercially or professionally in the health-care sector. About 460 came from neighbouring countries and others as far afield as Algeria and Pakistan. The majority of exhibitors reported good business achieved, good to excellent prospects and promising new contacts.

One of the 'British accent' store promotions in Sweden.



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Overseas trade export services

Walford Maritime buys haulage firm

Walford Maritime Holdings Ltd, the shipping group, has acquired the entire share capital of the Langville Group of Companies, a haulage and distribution organisation. This brings together two companies operating in complementary fields. The combined group will be able to offer complete and integrated transportation services throughout the UK and the rest of the world.

Langville will be incorporated under the umbrella of Walford Storage and Transport which will form the new transportation arm of Walford Maritime. Walford Maritime, has forwarding and liner agency companies with a worldwide-trade including extensive interests in Africa. Hugh Walford, managing director of Walford Maritime, commenting on the acquisition said 'Shipowners' and shipping requirements are changing, and in our business those who are going to succeed must provide a full range of services'. The addition of Langville will provide Walford Maritime with a transportation and distribution arm in the UK which will improve the total service offered to customers.

The Langville Group, includes Sampson Transport, Jet Containers and Europa Freight Forwarders.

Further information: circle 284

Bonded facilities for forwarders at Heathrow gets go-ahead

Members of Air Cargo Terminals Ltd are proceeding with the implementation of the proposed bonded facilities for forwarders at Heathrow. Specific letters of intent have now been signed by the eight forwarders involved, AtlasAir (Atexco Ltd), B.C.T. Air Services Ltd, Circle Airfreight (UK) Ltd, McGregor, Swire Air Services Ltd, Meadows Airfreight Ltd, Mitchell Cotts Airfreight (UK) Ltd, Pandair Freight Ltd, P.I.E. Transport Inc, and financial authority has been agreed to proceed with the appointment of the manager, preparation of the site and finalisation of the operational details. Assuming there is no change by any of the authorities of the basis by which current agreements have been reached, the members of ACT foresee final approval being given by their respective boards for a commencement date of 1 April 1978.

The new facilities will enable the forwarders concerned to clear their own inbound consolidations, which will facilitate a faster and more reliable service both for transhipments and terminating traffic.

Further information: circle 285

Meadows introduce weekly full-load and groupage service to Finland

Following a new agreement with their Finnish partners OY Huolintakeskus AB, freight forwarders Thomas Meadows are set to double their UK/Finland traffic in the next two years. From 1 January 1978, the companies have introduced a new range of weekly full-load and groupage TIR trailer services, both east and west-bound. These will employ units of the TIR fleet operated by Ferryroad OY, a member of the Huolintakeskus Group.

The services will offer UK exporters direct, weekly TIR trailer departures from London, Birmingham, Hull, Manchester and Bradford to Helsinki, Lahti, Tampere and Turku. Full-load and groupage capability is being offered, with a matching range of return services for UK importers. Scheduled weekly sailings from the UK ports of Purfleet, Harwich, Felixstowe and Hull will give shippers a wide range of timing options to suit their own shipping requirements. Average depot-to-depot transit times will normally be 5 to 6 days, with all shipments pre-advised by telex.

A fleet of up to 17 new TIR 12 m trailers is being dedicated to the services. Meadows will be assuming responsibility for all full-load and groupage trailer import traffic to the UK already handled by Ferryroad OY for Huolintakeskus.

Further information: circle 286

British Airways sets up cargo consumer council

British Airways Cargo is setting up a consumer council to promote direct, regular contact with its customers. The council, four agents, four shippers and four members of the airline's senior cargo management, will meet every three months with the first meeting on 17 February. The shippers include companies in electronics, engineering, chemicals and textiles, British Airways Cargo's four main industrial customers. Directors of four major British cargo agents, Meadows, Mercury, McGregor Swire and Global, have also agreed to serve.

British Airways' controller cargo, Peter Pinfield, will chair the meetings and will be joined on the council by David Coltman, head of cargo marketing, Gerry Whitby, general manager cargo UK, and Frank Hudson, commercial manager. The aim is for close contact with the market place to provide representative users of the service with the chance to express their requirements direct.

Further information: circle 287

ScanDutch Bangkok container service set to go

ScanDutch's fully-containerised service to Bangkok got under way with the first vessel to accept containerised traffic to Bangkok, MV *Toyama*, from Rotterdam on 1 January. For UK exporters and importers a high-speed feeder service operates between Tilbury and Rotterdam and a weekly-feeder service will link Bangkok with ScanDutch's containerships calling at Singapore every 10 days.

Two vessels operated exclusively by ScanDutch will be assigned to the Bangkok feedering service: MS *Francesca* offering a capacity of 190 containers and the MS *Korean Lifter* with a capacity of 108 containers. Journey time between Bangkok and Singapore is just under four days. ScanDutch has already placed containers into Bangkok in readiness for the first westbound service (MV *Selandia* sailing Singapore 10 January) and CFS facilities for LCL cargoes are fully operational.

Further information: circle 288

Felixstowe to Port Sudan service started by Unidron

International freight forwarders and container owners, Unidron Ltd of Alcester, Warwickshire, have inaugurated an FCL service direct to Port Sudan from Felixstowe. Continuous receiving is available at both the Birmingham and London depots. Initially, the service is being offered on a monthly departure basis. Both 20 ft and 40 ft units are available, but due to the various problems in Port Sudan caused by inadequate lifting facilities for larger units bookings for 40 ft units are subject to prior arrangements.

Onwards shipment to all parts of Sudan can be arranged through the company's appointed agent.

Further information: circle 289

Lep consolidates insurance broking interests

With effect from 1 January 1978, the Lep Group has merged its two UK insurance broking subsidiaries – Lep Insurance Brokers Ltd and S. H. Cannon and Company Ltd – into a single operating company to be known as Lep-Cannon Ltd. The merger of the two companies will enable resources to be more efficiently utilised – both in terms of service and technical expertise available to clients.

The company will be at Lloyd's and a member of the newly created British Insurance Brokers Association. Many clients of S. H. Cannon and Company Ltd will now be able to

benefit from the regional services of Lep-Cannon Ltd, hitherto operated by Lep Insurance Brokers from Bristol, Southampton, Birmingham, Manchester, Bradford, Glasgow and Dublin. The group's recently formed Life and Pensions Company will be renamed Lep-Cannon (Life and Pensions Consultants) Ltd.

Further information: circle 290

Brantford and Continental Lines reach representation agreement

Brantford International Ltd announce that they have now concluded an agreement with Continental Lines (Africa) Ltd, which gives exclusive representation to Brantford in the UK for Continental Lines, and to the latter for the whole of Nigeria on behalf of Brantford. The agreement covers both surface and air cargo traffic, export and import.

Continental Lines Ltd have wharf facilities at Apapa and branch offices at Kano, Port Harcourt, Warri, Sapele, Kalabar, Ikeja, and an air freight operations office at Ikeja.

Further information: circle 291

Cast purchases two more ships for North Atlantic service

Cast has purchased two further vessels to operate in its weekly UK/continent-North America container service. The Montreal-based operator has now bought two 51 000 dwt sister bulk carriers that will enter service early in 1978 as the *Cast Beaver* and *Cast Seal*. After conversion, the 15-knot vessels will have a container capacity of 750 TEU, with additional holds available for bulk and conventional cargo.

Further information: circle 292

Barry Martin travel offer Sklad '78 package

Barry Martin Travel – business travel specialists to the Soviet Union – have put together a seven-night tour for visitors to the Sklad '78 transport equipment exhibition to be held in Moscow from 21 February to 2 March 1978. Inclusive arrangements are based on a minimum seven-night stay (additional nights available if required). Visitors will travel by scheduled flights London/Moscow/London, with airport/hotel transfers on arrival and departure. Hotel accommodation to be supplied on single or double room basis, with facilities and breakfast daily.

BMT's service also includes daily transfers to and from the exhibition, and a free copy of their own *Businessman's Guide to the Russian Alphabet* and the *BMT Guide to arrival and departure procedure in Moscow*. Inclusive rates per person for seven nights are £417 (single room): £340 (double room). Additional nights if required £32 and £21 respectively. For further information please contact Vic Searle, Warner Public Relations, 7 Montagu Mansions, London. W1. Tel. 01-935 5492

Further information: circle 293

Transhipment cargo service from Houston to Gatwick starts

The first large-scale transhipment cargo on the Viking/BCAL 707 through rate service from Houston over Gatwick left the UK this week aboard one of Viking's services to the UAE. Six-and-a-half tons of general cargo destined for Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Ras Al Khaimah and Kuwait was transhipped from the scheduled BCAL service which arrives from Houston via Prestwick every Sunday, to a Viking split charter service which leaves for Dubai every Tuesday.

Response from Houston agents and shippers suggests that the market has been waiting for an opportunity to avoid congested Heathrow and other US gateways as departure points in order to consign Houston originating traffic direct to the UK via Gatwick. Prior to the inauguration of BCAL's service a month ago, Houston originating cargo has been departing other UK international gateways for Heathrow transhipment.

Further information: circle 294

Meredith appoint agents for Felixstowe/Lisbon ro-ro service

Keller Maritima, LDA of Lisbon have been appointed general agent in Portugal for Meredith Shipping Line's new roll-on/roll-off ferry service. Operating between Felixstowe and Lisbon, the service commenced in mid-December with the sailing of Roro Dania from Lisbon, with subsequent sailings on an approximate 15-day frequency in both directions.

Keller Maritima have office and customer service facilities in Lisbon, Oporto and Leixoes. In addition to their responsibility for port agency services in Lisbon, the company will also provide operations, sales and marketing support throughout Portugal, including cargo forwarding and transport arrangements. Meredith Shipping Line's new ro-ro service to Lisbon is available for quay-to-quay traffic, using shippers' own equipment, as well as door-to-door movements by Meredith Group trailers. The latter will operate between all parts of the UK and Portugal for full-loads, with part loads and groupage traffic being consolidated at the IMM warehouse, Felixstowe, for shipment to and distribution from Lisbon.

Further information: circle 295

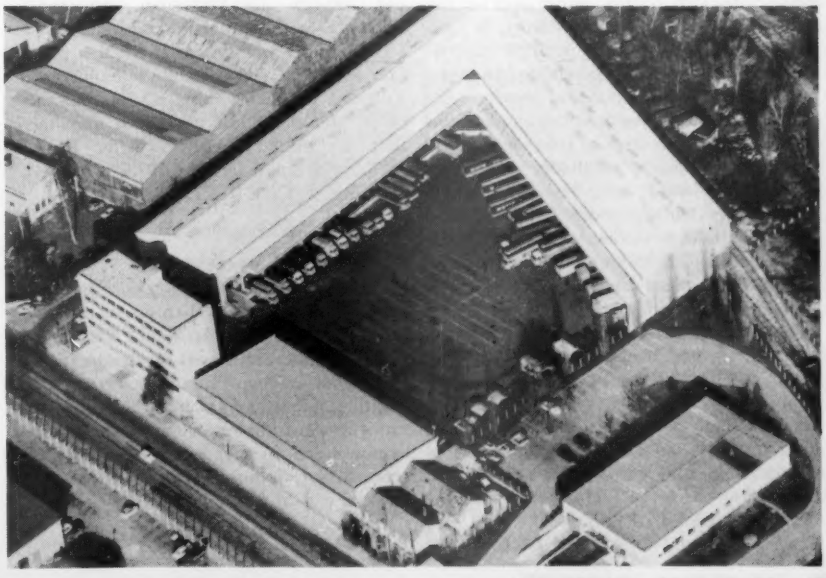
Weekly-groupage service set up to Lyon/Grenoble

Cave Wood Transport, the High Wycombe-based international transporters have now concluded an agreement with Transports Mutte in Grenoble to operate at least a weekly-groupage service between the UK and Lyon/Grenoble area of France. Transports Mutte are part of the Price and Pierce Transportation Division, as are Cave Wood Transport, and therefore the company has the advantage of operating a service completely under the control of one group.

There will be a full interchange of equipment, and the service will be operated by both Mutte's and Cave Wood's trucks and trailers. The warehouse in Grenoble is fully-automated and also rail-connected, and the company specialise in the distribution of consumer goods directly to retail outlets.

Further information: circle 296

Transports Mutte's Grenoble depot, now available to Cave Wood Transport.



Freepost reader service

For further information on items in this section, circle the corresponding number on the reader services page near the end of the magazine.

Overseas trade country data

Argentina

Amendments to import duties. The Argentine Ministry of Economy has passed resolution 1168 of 6 December 1977 which raises the import tariffs fixed at 5 per cent and 10 per cent to 10 and 15 per cent respectively.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 474/476.

Australia

Vacuum cleaners: insulators. The Australian government has received an application for temporary protection against the import of the following items:

Vacuum cleaners falling under tariff item 85.06.9, statistical codes 227 and 238; and
Insulators falling under tariff items 85.25.100 and 85.25.900

Requests for temporary protection are initially considered by the appropriate department and at a later date they may be referred to the Temporary Assistance Authority (TAA) for inquiry and report within 30 days of the date of reference. Any temporary protection that may be accorded goods of local manufacture on the recommendations of the TAA would be in the nature of a holding action pending government consideration of the question of long term protection of the local industry. Interested parties who wish to make their views known on this application should send their comments to reach the Department of Industry and Commerce, PO Box 80, Canberra ACT 2600, by 6 February.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5319.

Ref: CRE 9/78

Umbrellas, sunshades, parts and accessories. A notice in *Trade and Industry*, 24 June 1977, reported that the Australian government had requested the Industries Assistance Commission to inquire into and report on the long-term assistance needs of this sector of the local industry. The original reference, which related to umbrellas, sunshades and other goods falling within tariff item 66.01, and parts, fittings, trimmings and accessories for such goods falling within tariff item 66.03, has been extended to include textile covers, cases and trimmings for umbrellas and sunshades falling within tariff item 62.05.

The public hearing has now been arranged for 9 March, commencing at 10 am in the Public Inquiry Room, 16th Floor, 59 Goulburn Street, Sydney, NSW. Interested parties wishing to submit evidence at the public inquiry should advise the commission as soon as possible if they have not already done so.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5319.

Ref: CRE 864/77

Hoists, pulley-tackle and winches. A notice in *Trade and Industry*, 9 December 1977, reported that the Industries Assistance Commission was in a position to proceed with the public inquiry into this reference and that the dates of the hearings would be published shortly.

It has now been announced that one public hearing will be held in the Public Inquiry Room, 16th Floor, 59 Goulburn Street, Sydney, NSW, on 14 February, commencing at 10 am and one in the Public Inquiry Room, 12th Floor, Marland House, 570 Bourke Street, Melbourne, VIC, on 27 February, commencing at 10 am. Persons intending to present evidence at the inquiry should inform the commission immediately if they have not yet done so.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5310.

Ref: CRE 1530/77

Tariff changes. A number of import duty changes within the following chapters of the Australian customs tariff took effect on 9 December 1977:

Chapter 39	Certain chemical products
Chapter 39	Pilches
Chapter 39	Certain items of apparel
Chapter 40	Certain items of apparel
Chapter 42	Certain items of apparel
Chapter 56	Certain man-made fibres
Chapter 56	Certain fabrics
Chapter 60	Certain fabrics
Chapter 60	Certain items of apparel
Chapter 61	Certain items of apparel
Chapter 62	Curtains, blinds
Chapter 84	Certain electric heating and cooking apparatus Air conditioning equipment

A full list of the changes is available on request.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 468/469/401.

Razors, razor blades. A notice in *Trade and Industry*, 23 December, reported a reference to the Industries Assistance Commission on the question as to whether protection should be accorded the manufacture in Australia of razors, razor blades, and razor blade blanks. It has now been announced that the public hearing will be held in Melbourne on 26 January 1978.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5319.

Ref: CRE 1714/77

Tin ores and concentrates. A notice in *Trade and Industry* of 16 December 1977 reported that the Australian government had asked the Industries Assistance Commission to inquire into and report on the question as to whether assistance should be accorded the smelting and refining of tin ores and concentrates in Australia. In view of the changed circumstances in that sector of industry the commission has now been requested not to proceed with the inquiry.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 4319.

Ref: CRE 1713/77

Belgium

VAT. According to information received from the British embassy, Brussels, the two VAT rates of 14 per cent and 18 per cent will be replaced by a single rate of 16 per cent from 1 January 1978. A wide range of goods and services will be affected. Principal goods on which VAT will be reduced from 18 per cent to 16 per cent are: furniture, carpets, mattresses, lighting equipment, kitchen utensils, tools, building materials, sanitary equipment, lubricants, stationery and school supplies, sports goods, toys, pictures, sculptures, postage stamps, antiques, nursery items and prams, garden tools, garden furniture, watches in precious metals, musical instruments, bicycles pedal and motor assisted.

Principal goods on which VAT will rise from 14 per cent to 16 per cent are: textile products (cloth, clothing, underclothing), shoes, beer, mineral waters, fruit and vegetable juices, electricity and motor fuels.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 466/467.

Chile

Fishing equipment and accessories. Ministry of Finance decree 1016, published in the *Diario Oficial* on 24 November 1977, lists items regarded as fishing equipment and accessories which, when imported by or for use by small-scale fishermen, will not be subject to import duties and similar tax charges but only to VAT. A copy of the list is available on request. Imports into Chile of such items can be made by the end-users themselves or by third parties such as importers, traders or co-operatives of small-scale fishermen acting on their behalf.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 474/476.

Import duty amendments. Ministry of Finance decree 1192, published in the *Diario Oficial* of 3 December 1977, amends the import duties on most commodities. The duties on capital goods for which there is no local production are fixed at 10 per cent. These goods fall within chapters 59, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 89 and 90 of the tariff. On all other commodities (except motor vehicles which attract duties of 115 per cent or 80 per cent), the duties will be reduced from the current rates of 13 per cent to 35 per cent to a common rate of 10 per cent at monthly intervals ending in June 1979.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 474/476.

Fiji

Budget: import duty changes. In the Fiji budget several changes in import duties have been announced, effective from 1 December. The changes involve increases in duty on beer, wines and vermouth, cider, spirits, tobacco products, motor spirit, cinematographic films, fireworks, passenger vehicles, motor cycles, outboard motors, luxury food items, toilet products, paper products, garments, travel goods, nails and

reductions in duty on sewing machines, goods used in manufacturing garments, goods used in jewellery industry, inflatable rafts, golf bags and tyre tread rubber. If a specific duty is required please telephone giving the correct CCCN number and description.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 469/401/468.

France

Carded woollen fabrics. An order published in the French *Official Journal* of 27 December 1977 introduced the technical visa procedure for the importation of carded woollen products (ex CCCN 53.11). UK exporters should ensure that pro-forma invoices, in duplicate and in French, are supplied to their French customers before exportation takes place so that the necessary formalities may be fulfilled. No further information is available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 423.

Iceland

Special goods tax. The validity of the Special Goods Tax introduced on 17 July 1975 and currently levied at a rate of 18 per cent has been extended to 31 December 1978. The list of goods affected remains unchanged. No further information is available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

India

Standards of weights and measures. The government of India has published the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules 1977. These rules concern the marking, labelling and other requirements applicable to packaged goods intended for retail sale including any such goods imported into India. Copies of the rules are available on loan to British exporters from OTAR.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 420/475.

Indonesia

Electric light bulbs. The Indonesian Minister of Finance has announced, retroactive from 1 April 1977, partial exemption from import duty and sales tax on the import of electric light bulbs, CCCN 85.20.10. The import duty is now 20 per cent and the sales tax 5 per cent.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 469/401/468.

Israel

Tobacco excise tax amendment. The Israeli authorities have amended the Tobacco Excise Order as follows: Packets of 20 cigarettes at a retail price (excluding VAT) per packet not exceeding IL 2.10 will now be taxed at 55 per cent of the price to the consumer. Packets of 20 cigarettes exceeding IL 2.10 in price will be taxed at 60 per cent of the price to the consumer.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

Jamaica

Jamaica State Trading Corporation. Further to *Trade and Industry*, 9 December, page 513, exporters of those items earmarked for the next three subsidiaries of the Jamaica State Trading Corporation (namely, pharmaceuticals, medical supplies, textiles, leather, construction materials for the building industry) may send details of their products direct to: Mr Dexter Rose, Managing Director, Jamaica State Trading Corporation, 8 Ocean Boulevard, PO Box 1021, Kingston, Jamaica. No further information is available from OTAR section.

Lebanon

Import of seed potatoes. The Lebanese Ministry of Agriculture has authorised the import of seed potatoes for the 1977/78 season on condition that the import application is supported by a certificate issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food testifying that the potato is for sowing.

Importation if the following kinds is authorised:

Arran Banner	Cosima	Mirka
Bintje	Kenebec	Hilona
Spunta	Up to date	Fatima
Alpha	Kerne	Hidra
Maris Pipar	Claudia	Rodoza
Clauster	Primura	Ajax
Jaerla	Apetite	Ostara
Draga	Malta	Resy
Rosali	Desiree	
Prima	Blanca	

Limited quantities of other varieties suitable for experimental purposes may also be imported under certain conditions which, as well as the rest of the regulations, appear to be similar to those issued for previous seasons.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 475/420.

Malta

Alcoholic beverages. The Malta *Government Gazette*, dated 20 December 1977, contained Act 39 of 1977 amending the Import Duties Act of 1976 and announcing changes in import duties on certain goods falling under CCCN numbers 22.05, 22.06 and 22.07. The current rates, effective from 6 December 1977, are now as follows:

Tariff item/Description	General	EEC
22.05		
A Imported in casks or tanks:	£M29 per hectolitre	£M28.75 per hectolitre
B Imported in bottles:		
1 Still	£M31 per hectolitre	£M30.75 per hectolitre
2 Sparkling	£M56 per hectolitre	£M55.75 per hectolitre
22.06		
A Imported in casks or tanks	£M24 per hectolitre	£M23.75 per hectolitre
B Imported in bottles	£M26 per hectolitre	£M25.75 per hectolitre
22.07		
A With an alcohol extract of 6 per cent or less	25%	15%
B Other:		
1 Imported in casks or tanks	£M24 per hectolitre	£M23.75 per hectolitre
2 Imported in bottles	£M26 per hectolitre	£M25.75 per hectolitre

No further information is available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

Mozambique

Banking. Decree laws of 3 January announced the reorganisation of the banking sector. The Banco Comercial de Angola, the Banco de Credito Comercial E Industrial and the Casa Bancaria de Mocambique were absorbed by the Banco de Mocambique which assumed all rights and obligations resulting from the takeover and became the Central Bank. All claims for compensation must be lodged with the Ministry of Finance within 30 days. The Banco Standard Totta was excluded from the legislation and with some modification will become the only foreign bank operating in Mozambique.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5794.

Nigeria

Exchange control. Further to the notice in *Trade and Industry*, 16 December 1977, page 589, the banks have received clarification of the following aspects of the new exchange control regulations relating to orders for plant machinery and equipment: The pro-forma invoice or purchase order is to be signed by the exporter; the performance bond is for the total value of the contract; a recognised bank is a bank listed in the Bankers' Almanac; a public sector project is a project in which there is federal government, state government or parastatal corporation involvement; for a non-public sector project, the sponsor is the importer; a certificate of value and origin is a letter, in triplicate, signed by the importer confirming that the plant, machinery or equipment shipped is what he requires

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757. In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension.

and that the price is 'fair and true'; evidence of the source of funds should take the form of a letter from the importer with supporting bank documentation or, for public sector projects, a letter from the appropriate ministry or corporation confirming that the proposed expenditure is within the year's vote.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 3064.

Fire at Lagos main post office. It has been reported that the main post office in Lagos burnt down during the Christmas period. So far no estimate of letter or parcel losses has been received. Firms who might have had mail in transit at the post office are advised to assume that it has been lost and to send further copies. Postal services are now returning to normal after both the fire and the Christmas delays.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 3064.

Philippines

Trucks and diesel engines. The Philippines government has announced the following: Used reconditioned trucks above 30 000 lb. GVW may be imported until 30 June 1978. Starting 1 July 1978 the importation of used trucks shall be limited to 40 000 lb GVW and above. All used trucks shall be subject to the guidelines issued by the Inter-Agency Committee on used trucks and tyres created under LOI 889 dated 24 March 1976. New trucks of 20 000 lb GVW and above will be allowed to be imported as SKD, CKD or CBU subject to existing tariffs and taxes up to 30 June 1978. New trucks of 30 000 to 40 000 lb GVW and above will be allowed to be imported as SKD, CKD or CBU subject to existing tariffs and taxes. The importation of used trucks above 40 000 lb GVW will be allowed up to 30 June 1980 when this policy shall be reviewed

The importation of used diesel engines larger than 40 hp will be allowed up to 30 June 1978 when this policy will be reviewed to determine the extent and period to which it may be continued without eroding the viability of diesel engines manufacturing projects.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 468/469/401.

Portugal

Turnover tax amendments. Portuguese *Diario da Republica* 238, 2nd supplement of 14 October 1977, contained decree-law 427-A/77 which amends and extends the lists of goods subject to turnover tax.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

Singapore

Medical advertisements. The Singapore Ministry of Health has issued the Medicines (Medical Advertisements) Regulations 1977 which come into force on 1 February 1978. UK exporters can obtain copies of these regulations from OTAR.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 401/468/469.

Medicines Act 1975. The Singapore Ministry of Health has issued the Medicines Act (Commencement No. 2) Notification 1977 whereby Part VI of the Medicines Act 1975 came into operation on 15 November 1977. UK exporters can obtain copies of this act, on loan, from OTAR.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 401/468/469.

CRE tel. Direct dialling
OTAR telephone 01-248 5757 followed by extension (see inquiry point given at the end of each notice)

South Africa

Customs tariff application. Customs tariff application list 33/77, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of 30 December 1977, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on springloaded hinges, classifiable under tariff subheading 83.02.10. Those British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association. If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1H 0ET.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5274.

United States

Escape clause investigation: stainless steel flatware. The International Trade Commission has started an investigation to determine whether certain knives, forks, spoons and ladles with stainless steel handles are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive articles with the imported articles. A public hearing will be held in Washington at 10.00 am on 21 February 1978. Requests for appearances at the hearing should be received by the secretary to the commission in Washington by 14 February.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5629.

Escape clause investigation: steel nuts, bolts and screws. A recent notice in *Trade and Industry* said that the International Trade Commission had recommended tariff increases and that the president has to make a decision by early February.

The Office of the Special Trade Representative chairs the interagency Trade Policy Committee structure that makes recommendations to the president as to what action if any, he should take on reports submitted by the International Trade Commission. In order to assist the committee in developing recommendations to the president, the committee welcomes briefs from interested parties about various aspects of the case. Comments should be submitted (20 copies) to Chairman, Trade Policy Staff Committee, Room 729, Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, 1800 G Street NW, Washington DC 20506. Submissions must be received in the Office of the Special Representative no later than close of business, 16 January 1978, to ensure consideration.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5629.

Combustible labelling. The *Federal Register*, dated 29 December 1977, published a notice by the Consumer Product Safety Commission denying certain combustible paints and similar products exemption from the Federal Hazardous Substances Act main panel labelling requirements. This policy will come into effect on 6 October 1979. A copy of the text is available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 456/457/7312.

Imports of speciality steels under quota: alloy tool steel. The quota for the second restraint period, 14 June 1977 to 13 June 1978 for alloy tool steel, item 923.26, was 7 million lbs. 60 per cent or 4.2 million lbs was allowed in during the first six months of the period to 13 December. The quota was filled on 14 December when the remaining 40 per cent or 2.8 million lbs entered, the 14 December being the first day of the second half of the restraint period. The new full year quota, which will be 7.2 million lbs, is not scheduled to re-open until 14 June 1978. Should it appear that other countries with quota allocations for speciality steel products will not use their full quotas some of the shortfall will be reallocated to countries that are able to take advantage of a larger quota. Shortfall announcements are expected in March.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5629.

Imports of speciality steels under quota. The following table, derived from statistics made available by the US Customs Service, shows the products which are subject to the US quotas from the EEC for the 12 months 14 June 1977 to 13 June 1978 and US imports of the products concerned from the EEC during this period, as at 30 December 1977.

Product	US import quotas for 12 months 14 June 1977 to 13 June 1978	US imports during this period as at 30 Dec 1977 Pounds weight
Sheets and strips of stainless steel (item 923.20)	32 600 000	25 044 090
Plates of stainless steel (item 923.21)	6 000 000	3 871 794
Bars of stainless steel (item 923.22)	5 200 000	4 354 621
Wire rods of stainless steel (item 923.23)	15 200 000	Quota filled
Alloy tool steel (item 923.26)	7 000 000	Quota filled

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5629.

Saccharin. The *Federal Register*, dated 9 December 1977, published a notice by the Food and Drug Administration announcing final guidelines to assist manufacturers of foods containing saccharin to comply with

new labelling regulations which will come into effect 21 February 1978. A copy of the text is available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 456/457/7312.

Canned fruit and vegetables. The *Federal Register*, dated 9 December 1977, published details of a rule proposed by the Food and Drug Administration to require label declaration of the drained weight or the solid content weight on most canned fruit and vegetables. This is a two-year trial period and written comments (four copies) before 1 July 1979. A copy of the text is available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 456/457/7312.

Cosmetic colours. The *Federal Register*, dated 13 December 1977, published a final rule by the Food Marketing Administration terminating the provisional listing and approval of colour additives D and C red nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13, D and C blue no. 6 and D and C yellow no. 1. A copy of the text is available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 456/457/7312.

Architectural glazing materials. The *Federal Register*, dated 17 December 1977, published a rule proposed by the Consumer Product Safety Commission to establish requirements for certification that architectural glazing materials which are subject to the safety standard comply with that standard. Written comments (five copies) by 16 March 1978 to Consumer Product Safety Commission, Room 300, 1111 Eighteenth Street NW, Washington DC 20207. A copy of the text is available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 456/457/7312.

Flammable adhesives. The *Federal Register*, dated 19 December 1977, published a final rule by the Consumer Product Safety Commission to reduce the risk of burns associated with extremely flammable contact adhesives in containers over one half pint by classifying them as banned hazardous products. A copy of the text is available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 456/457/7312.

Escape clause investigation into high-carbon ferrochromium. The US International Trade Commission has found that high-carbon ferrochromium provided for in item 607.31 of the United States tariff schedule is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of the threat of serious injury to the domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5629.

Venezuela

Tariff amendments. The Venezuelan customs authorities have introduced changes in the customs duties on most commodities as a consequence of the implementation by Venezuela of Andean group decision 104 which established a common minimum external tariff for member countries. A few duties have been reduced but on most commodities the duties are increased.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 474/476.

Zambia

Foreign exchange. Exporters to Zambia are advised that the time lag between payment of bills in kwacha to the local bank and remittance of sterling or other foreign currency has now slipped to 12 months or more in some cases. The delay varies from bank to bank and results from Zambia's continuing shortage of foreign exchange.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5794.

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Department of Trade
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Tel. Direct dialling (see end of each notice)

OTAR Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section
Export Data Branch
Export Services and Promotions Division
Department of Trade
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)

UK businessmen going overseas

British businessmen intending to travel overseas are urged in their own interests to make the earliest possible contact, before going abroad, with the Export Services and Promotions Division of the Department of Trade (at the appropriate regional office for firms outside London, and Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU for firms in London and the South East of England). The department, in co-operation with commercial officers at embassies, high commissions and consulates overseas, is in a position to provide advice when it is required, and to help, where appropriate, in making trade contacts related to the purpose of the visit. Even where a businessman does not require specific assistance it is valuable for him to meet the commercial officers to get up-to-date information about the market. The Department of Trade would therefore welcome receiving notification of any businessmen intending to travel overseas. To enable the overseas commercial officers to be of the greatest assistance to UK visitors the department needs to be able to brief the overseas officers as fully as possible. The range of information required for this purpose includes details of the firm, their products/services and the purpose and background to the visit.

JAPAN

DISSATISFIED WITH THE LIMITED RESULTS ACHIEVED THROUGH AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS?

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES await enterprising British manufacturers in the form of joint venture operations, wholly owned subsidiaries, branch sales operations and technological licence agreements in Japan. But in order to ensure that the best possible advantage is taken of such opportunities, it is absolutely essential to appoint a local representative possessing the necessary expertise and connections to act on your behalf. As Advisers and Consultants with years of experience of partner hunting and negotiations with Japanese manufacturers in the above sectors, we are pleased to offer our specialised services, which also include market research.

G. INOUYE, Managing Director
RAYDEN (JAPAN) LTD, Shokin Building, 11-12, 8-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Tel: 571-8023/5. Telex: J26847 (Raydenco). Cables: Raydenco, TOKYO

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series are seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries excl. shipping	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index Series in Stock level at end-1976	1970	£ million	£ million			£ million 18,041	10,528	1,830	1,929	£ million		
1970	100.0	31,696	9,453	2,130	1,799	444	325	68	−16	695	−25	720
1971	101.8	32,675	9,682	1,991	1,930	92	−148	52	18	1,058	280	778
1972	104.2	34,542	9,797	1,739	2,071	34	−145	48	15	106	−702	808
1973	110.4	36,062	10,253	1,753	2,414	1,321	597	102	379	−909	−2,353	1,444
1974	109.5	35,361	10,287	2,028	2,414	596	634	81	−109	−3,537	−5,194	1,657
1975	107.9	35,257	10,062	1,745	2,034	−743	−429	−111	−65	−1,647	−3,203	1,556
1976	110.1	35,405	9,724	1,659	1,974	66	5	23	9	−1,227	−3,571	2,344
1975 2nd qtr.	108.1	8,880	2,484	446	513	−213	−74	−51	−61	−331	−657	326
3rd qtr.	106.7	8,739	2,562	420	512	−213	−209	−26	16	−599	−974	375
4th qtr.	107.4	8,649	2,461	407	494	−147	−115	−12	24	−143	−628	485
1976 1st qtr.	110 2	8,829	2,489	405	471	44	0	26	33	−65	−538	473
2nd qtr.	109.6	8,797	2,425	407	489	−57	−66	−20	−45	−350	−907	557
3rd qtr.	109.8	8,880	2,435	421	506	−1	−2	14	16	−446	−1,144	698
4th qtr.	110.8	8,899	2,375	426	508	80	73	3	5	−366	−982	616
1977 1st qtr.	109.8	8,761	2,248	419	507	155	125	51	102	−516	−930	414
2nd qtr.	110.0	8,665	2,231	432	509	235	164	39	−5	−280	−698	418
3rd qtr.	109.9	8,796	2,262	455	528	−81	−45	6	−44	399	−50	449
% change last 2 qtrs. on prev. 2 qtrs.	−0.3	−1.1	−2.8	+5.0	+2.2							
on a year earlier	+0.2	−1.2	−7.6	+7.1	+4.2							

	Industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and earnings					Labour (UK)			Visible trade (volume)	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Retail prices	% increase on a year earlier	Wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used	Wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales	Average gross earnings of all employees (GB, all industries and services covered)	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students	% of total employees	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Export	Import
	at 1970 prices		at 1971 prices	monthly averages	(not seasonally adjusted)				(old series)	mid-month count		mid-month count	On a balance of payments basis at 1970 prices	
Base of index £m in base year Series in	1970	1970	1971 15,895	thousands	Jan. 1974		1970	1970	Jan. 1970	thousands		thousands	1970 7,907	1970 7,932
1971	100.3	99.4	100.0	108.5	80.0	9.4	104.6	109.0	119.4	775.8	3.4	130.9	106.7	104.2
1972	102.5	102.0	105.8	138.6	85.7	7.1	109.2	114.8	134.8	854.9	3.7	147.3	107.1	116.7
1973	109.9	110.5	110.7	137.1	93.5	9.1	144.5	123.2	152.6	611.0	2.6	307.0	122.2	133.8
1974	106.9	108.8	109.9	102.8	108.5	16.0	215.3	152.0	179.6	599.7[1]	2.6[1]	302.7[1]	132.0	136.4
1975	101.6	102.3	107.9	97.2	134.8	24.2	235.4	188.7	227.6	929.0	3.9	150.0[1]	126.1	126.5
1976	102.2	103.5	108.1	104.7	157.1	16.5	299.0	219.6	263.3	1,269.8[1]	5.4[1]	120.4[1]	136.6	134.3
1976 3rd qtr.	101.8	103.8	108.9	97	158.5	13.7	306.8	223.2	265.5	1,305.5	5.5	123.6	134.9	138.0
4th qtr.	103.2	104.9	108.5	113	165.8	15.0	329.9	233.9	272.8	1,316.8[1]	5.6[1]	..	141.5	138.2
1977 1st qtr.	103.6	105.7	105.0	104	174.1	16.5	341.5	248.0	280.2	1,330.2	5.6	..	141.9	142.4
2nd qtr.	102.2	103.1	103.9	102	181.9	17.4	347.7	259.2	285.2	1,330.4	5.6	159.2	149.9	144.4
3rd qtr.	102.7	103.8	106.8	112	184.7	16.5	340.5	267.7	288.4	1,420.8	6.0	150.5	153.7	141.9
4th qtr							331.0 p	272.0 p		1,431.5	6.1	157.2		
1977 Jan.	103.7	105.6	106.7	93	172.4	16.6	337.8	244.9	278.1	1,338.2	5.7	..	142.2	153.9
Feb.	103.5	105.7	105.7	118	174.1	16.2	339.5	248.2	278.7	1,331.4	5.6	150.5	139.5	133.9
Mar.	103.6	105.9	103.1	102	175.8	16.7	347.2	250.8	283.8	1,321.1	5.6	157.3	144.1	139.5
Apr.	102.5	103.7	103.4	108	180.3	17.5	349.7	255.4	283.1	1,322.6	5.6	158.5	150.5	139.2
May	103.7	105.3	104.4	108	181.7	17.1	348.3	259.8	286.2	1,315.9	5.6	161.2	146.1	142.9
June	100.2	100.3	103.8	90	183.6	17.7	345.2	262.4	286.2	1,352.9	5.7	157.8	153.2	151.2
July	102.8	104.3	107.0	109	183.8	17.6	344.5	265.8	286.5	1,402.2	5.9	152.7	153.5	149.1
Aug.	102.7	103.5	107.2	124	184.7	16.5	338.8	268.1	288.7	1,413.8	6.0	154.1	152.0	131.7
Sept.	102.7	103.7	106.2	103	185.7	15.6	338.1	269.2	290.1	1,446.4	6.1	144.7	155.7	144.8
Oct.	101.4 p	102.4 p	105.4	118	186.5	14.1	333.8	271.0	294.6 p	1,433.4	6.1	153.4	150.0	140.4
Nov.			105p	106	187.4	13.0	330.2 p	271.8 p		1,432.9	6.1	155.6	142.9 p	133.2 p
Dec.							328.9 p	273.3 p		1,428.1 p	6.0	162.7 p		
% change latest 3 months on prev. 3 months	—	−0.1	−0.2	+1.2	+1.4		−2.8	+1.6	+1.7	+0.8			−2	−3
on a year earlier	+0.1	−0.9	−2.9	+4.1	+14.2		+0.3	+16.3	+8.9	+8.7			+7	−½

p Provisional pe Preliminary estimate e Estimate .. Not available [1] Average of available months

Inquiries: 01-215 3453

Manufacturers' prices: smallest three-month increase since mid-1973

The provisional price index for the home sales of manufactured products increased by ½ per cent in December to 273.3 (1970 = 100).

The index for manufactured products other than food, drink and tobacco also rose ½ per cent. This index increased by 2 per cent in the latest three months compared with 3 per cent in the previous three months and recorded the smallest increase over a three-month period since May 1973.

Higher prices for bread were responsible for over half of the 1 per cent increase in December in the index for the output of the food manufacturing industries. This index increased by ½ per cent in the fourth quarter compared with 1¾ per cent in the previous quarter.

The change in the index for all manufactured products measured over a 12-month period fell for the fifth successive month, from 15¾ per cent in November to 15¼ per cent in December.

Input prices

The provisional price index for materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry fell by ½ per cent in December to 328.9. This index has now fallen for eight successive months, and is ½ per cent lower than in December 1976.

The index for materials purchased by manufacturing industry other than the food, drink and tobacco industries fell by ¾ per cent in December. Lower crude oil prices, as a result of the further appreciation of sterling against the dollar, were mainly responsible for the fall. This index has fallen by 3¾ per cent in the latest three months.

The ¼ per cent increase in December in the index for materials purchased by the food manufacturing industries was mainly due to higher prices for imported cereals which more than offset lower prices for cocoa. This index fell by ½ per cent during the fourth quarter.

1970 = 100

	Oct	Nov p	Dec p
Output prices (home sales)			
All manufactured products	271.0	271.8	273.3
Products of manufacturing industry other than food, drink and tobacco industries	277.6	279.1	280.4
Products of the food manufacturing industries	294.0	292.8	295.7
Prices of materials and fuel purchased			
By manufacturing industry	333.8	330.2	328.9
materials	340.2	336.1	334.7
coal, gas and electricity	273.1	273.3	273.5
By manufacturing industry other than food, drink and tobacco industries	349.9	344.6	342.3
materials	360.9	354.7	352.1
By food manufacturing industries	302.2	303.0	303.7
materials	301.8	302.7	303.4

p Provisional.

Inquiries: 01-215 3351.

Retail sales in November

Volume

The final seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales in November is 106.1 (1971 = 100), rather higher than the provisional estimate of 105.

The estimate suggests that there has been little change in the level of trade in recent months. In the three months September to November the volume of retail sales was virtually unchanged from that of the previous three months. However, the average level of sales during the first 11 months of 1977 was still about 2½ per cent below the annual average for 1976.

Most of the main components of total trade were virtually unchanged in the September to November period compared with the previous three months except for durable goods shops where the volume of sales rose by 1 per cent.

Value

Based on non-seasonally adjusted data, the value of total sales in November was 11 per cent higher than in November 1976. In the first 11 months of 1977, the average value of sales was 14 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1976.

Table 1 Volume of retail sales seasonally adjusted

Index numbers of sales per week (average 1971 prices) 1971 = 100

(Sales in 1971 £ million Provisional estimates)	All kinds of business (15 895)	Food shops (6 693)	Non-food shops Total (9 202)	Clothing and footwear shops (2 314)	Durable goods shops (1 801)	Other non-food shops [2] (5 087)
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100
1972	105.8	101.5	109.0	105	115	109
1973	110.7	101.0	117.7	109	127	118
1974	109.9	101.8	115.9	107	123	117
1975	107.9	99.3	114.2	108	121	115
1976	108.1	99.1	114.6	108	124	114
1975						
1st qtr	111.1	100.8	118.6	112	129	118
2nd	109.2	99.0	116.6	108	130	116
3rd	105.4	98.1	110.6	107	111	112
4th	105.7	99.1	110.4	105	113	112
1976						
1st qtr	107.3	99.3	113.0	107	119	114
2nd	107.6	99.8	113.3	107	122	113
3rd	108.9	99.0	116.1	108	128	115
4th	108.5	98.2	116.0	108	128	115
1977						
1st qtr	105.0	94.9	112.3	108	118	113
2nd	103.9	95.3	110.0	103	119	110
3rd	106.8	94.8	115.5	110	125	115
1976						
November	109.2	97.9	117.4	108	130	117
December [1]	108.3	98.6	115.4	108	127	115
1977						
January	106.7	94.2	115.8	113	123	115
February	105.7	95.5	113.1	107	120	113
March [1]	103.1	95.0	109.0	104	111	111
April	103.4	94.6	109.8	102	121	109
May	104.4	95.8	110.6	105	116	111
June [1]	103.8	95.5	109.8	101	119	111
July	107.0	94.3	116.3	110	129	115
August	107.2	94.9	116.1	113	122	116
September [1]	106.2	95.0	114.4	108	125	114
October	105.4	94.7	113.1	105	124	113
November	106.1	94.9	114.3	108	122	114
1977						
June-August	105.8	94.9	113.7	107	123	114
1977						
September-November	105.9	94.9	114.0	107	124	114
Percentage increase	0.1	—	0.3	—	1	—

[1] Five-week period. [2] Including department stores and mail-order businesses.

Table 2 Value of retail sales seasonally adjusted

Index numbers of value of sales per week (current prices) 1971 = 100

(Sales in 1971 £ million Provisional estimates)	All kinds of business (15 895)	Food shops (6 693)	Non-food shops Total (9 202)	Clothing and footwear shops (2 314)	Durable goods shops (1 801)	Other non-food shops [2] (5 087)
1971	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100
1972	112.0	108.9	114.2	112	118	114
1973	126.9	122.8	129.9	128	136	128
1974	146.7	144.5	148.2	149	143	150
1975	174.5	174.6	174.4	172	166	178
1976	200.3	204.4	197.3	190	186	205
1975						
1st qtr	166.0	162.3	168.6	171	162	170
2nd	174.2	172.7	175.3	169	178	177
3rd	176.7	178.9	175.0	174	161	181
4th	181.7	185.5	178.9	173	165	186
1976						
1st qtr	190.3	193.0	188.4	182	186	195
2nd	195.1	199.8	191.8	186	180	199
3rd	203.8	207.6	201.1	194	190	208
4th	211.9	217.3	208.0	199	197	216
1977						
1st qtr	217.1	222.4	213.2	207	190	224
2nd	221.6	230.1	215.6	203	196	228
3rd	235.7	239.4	233.1	225	213	244
1976						
November	212.9	217.5	209.6	198	199	218
December [1]	214.5	221.3	209.6	202	195	218
1977						
January	217.6	218.6	216.9	214	196	226
February	218.1	224.3	213.6	206	194	224
March [1]	215.8	224.0	209.8	204	182	222
April	219.5	226.0	214.8	200	201	226
May	221.8	229.8	216.0	207	193	228
June [1]	223.2	233.5	215.8	202	195	229
July	232.8	236.4	230.2	223	212	240
August	237.6	240.4	235.5	232	208	247
September [1]	236.6	240.9	233.5	222	217	245
October	234.4	239.3	230.8	217	213	243
November	237.2	241.6	234.0	226	211	246
1977						
June-August	230.6	236.5	226.3	218	204	238
1977						
September-November	236.1	240.6	232.8	222	214	245
Percentage increase	2.4	1.7	2.9	2	5	3

[1] Five-week period. [2] Including department stores and mail-order businesses.

Notes on retail sales indices

The indices for all shops, food shops, and total non-food shops are shown to the first decimal place to help interpretation, but should not be regarded as necessarily accurate to the final digit. The best indication of the recent trend is normally obtained by comparing the average index for the latest three months with the average for the immediately preceding three months, but month-to-month fluctuations may sometimes make it preferable to average two months or four months.

When using the volume figures, it should be borne in mind that, when price increases are large, the various problems associated with revaluation of the value series to constant prices become more acute. Thus, the relative accuracy with which volume changes have been measured is likely to have been reduced in recent periods.

The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked [1] which are of five weeks. The November 1977 sales period was the four weeks from 30 October 1977 to 26 November 1977. The corresponding period in 1976 was the four weeks from 31 October 1976 to 27 November 1976.

The value estimates are compiled inclusive of VAT, and will, therefore, reflect changes in the rates of VAT. The volume estimates, however, are not affected by these changes since the retail price indices used to 'deflate' the value data are themselves inclusive of VAT.

Within the total, sales are analysed by 'kinds of business'; ie the statistics are of sales by particular kinds of shop rather than of sales of particular commodities. For example, while sales by shops classified as food shops are mainly of food, many of them also sell other goods. Similarly, some food is sold by shops classified to other kinds of business.

The seasonally adjusted series include, where appropriate, adjustments for the timing of holidays (including the extra jubilee bank holiday) and adjustments to make allowance for the inclusion of an extra week in the January 1975 trading period. No adjustments are made to the non-seasonally adjusted data.

The article giving the *provisional* estimate of the seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales for December and the increase in the value of sales compared with a year earlier will be published later this month.

Inquiries: 01-215 3705.

Hire purchase and other instalment credit business in November

A total of £420 million of new instalment credit was advanced by finance houses and retailers in November, after allowing for seasonal factors. Within this total, finance houses' lending was higher than in September or October and about the same as in August. Retailers' lending was the highest recorded in 1977. In the latest three-month period, September to November 1977, total advances were 7 per cent up on the previous three months, June to August. Finance houses' lending increased by 5 per cent between these two periods and retailers' lending by 8 per cent.

The average weekly value of retailers' instalment credit sales in November was higher than in preceding months. In the latest three months, average sales were 9 per cent higher than in the preceding three months. Within this total, durable goods shops' sales increased by 5 per cent, department stores' sales by 19 per cent and other instalment credit retailers' sales (mainly mail-order business) by 9 per cent.

The debt outstanding to finance houses and retailers increased by £58 million in November, bringing the total increase in the three months September to November to £156 million, compared with £175 million in the three months June to August. Amounts outstanding to finance houses increased by £126 million and those to retailers by £30 million during the latest three-month period. At the end of November the total amount outstanding to finance houses and retailers was £3,213 million (not seasonally adjusted), 23 per cent more than a year earlier.

Inquiries: Departments of Trade, Industry, and Prices and Consumer Protection, Economics and Statistics Division 6a, Room 349, Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB, tel. 01-215 3162.

Table 1 Hire purchase and other instalment credit business seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Total		Finance houses [1]		Retailers [2]	
	New credit extended	Change in debt	New credit extended	Change in debt	New credit extended	Change in debt
1971	2 053	240	990	165	1 063	75
1972	2 497	424	1 222	296	1 275	128
1973	2 871	438	1 453	332	1 418	106
1974	2 517	−155	1 037	−160	1 480	5
1975	2 992	−10	1 201	−55	1 791	45
1976	3 610	342	1 535	202	2 075	140
1975						
1st qtr	713	−8	284	−9	429	1
2nd	757	12	307	−13	450	25
3rd	750	−5	304	−18	446	13
4th	772	−9	306	−15	466	6
1976						
1st qtr	842	40	340	4	502	36
2nd	873	76	382	56	491	20
3rd	917	105	393	59	524	46
4th	978	121	420	83	558	38
1977						
1st qtr	1 017	143	460	87	557	56
2nd	1 057	134	489	122	568	12
3rd	1 182	191	547	152	635	39
1977						
March	351	50	168	41	183	9
April	349	47	154	41	195	6
May	358	40	171	46	187	−6
June	350	47	164	35	186	12
July	363	46	163	41	200	5
August	417	82	201	66	216	16
September	402	63	183	45	219	18
October	386	35	173	35	213	—
November	420	58	200	46	220	12
1977						
June-August	1 130	175	528	142	602	33
September-November	1 208	156	556	126	652	30
Percentage increase	7		5		8	

[1] Direct business only: ie excluding agreements block discounted with finance houses by retailers. [2] Durable goods shops, department stores and 'other instalment credit retailers'. For further definitions see footnote to table 2.

Table 2 Retailers' instalment credit sales seasonally adjusted

Index numbers of value of sales per week (current prices) 1966 = 100

	Total [1]	Durable goods shops	Department stores	Other instalment credit retailers [2]
(HP and other instalment credit sales in 1966 £ million[3])	(862)	(327)	(46)	(489)
1971	134	138	138	131
1972	158	162	157	155
1973	176	165	181	183
1974	184	132	193	217
1975	218	161	231	254
1976	252	194	257	292
1975				
1st qtr	208	153	228	244
2nd	220	174	223	250
3rd	217	157	229	257
4th	226	163	242	267
1976				
1st qtr	243	189	263	277
2nd	239	187	227	275
3rd	257	196	259	297
4th	272	202	279	317
1977				
1st qtr	272	188	274	327
2nd	279	192	240	341
3rd	312	211	289	382
1977				
March[4]	270	186	272	326
April	287	194	229	355
May	276	189	231	339
June[4]	274	193	257	330
July	295	212	272	353
August	318	204	269	399
September[4]	321	215	319	392
October	312	204	298	386
November	324	215	331	396
1977				
June-August av.	294	202	265	358
September-November av.	319	212	316	391
Percentage increase	9	5	19	9

[1] Durable goods shops, department stores and 'other instalment credit retailers'. [2] General stores (other than department stores), general mail-order houses and co-operative societies' non-durable goods departments. [3] Excluding sales against checks issued by other organisations. [4] The monthly periods for retailers consists of four weeks except those marked [1] which are of five weeks. The period covered by November 1977 sales was the four weeks from 30 October 1977 to 26 November 1977. The corresponding period in 1976 was from 31 October 1976 to 27 November 1976.

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Steel consumption and stocks: third quarter

Seasonally adjusted estimates of consumption, deliveries and stocks of finished steel in the third quarter of 1977 are given in table 1 and with a detailed analysis of stocks in table 5. Estimates of consumption and stocks, by industry, are given in tables 2, 3, and 4.

Consumption by industry: (table 2) Consumption of finished steel in the third quarter of 1977 is estimated to be 3.98 million tonnes, 5.9 per cent higher than the quarterly average for the first half 1977 and comparable with quarterly consumption for 1976. The most significant increases were in the

Consumption, deliveries and stocks of finished steel

Seasonally adjusted. Million tonnes

		Deliveries			Stocks at end of period			
	Consumption	From UK production to consumers and stockholders	Imports	Total to consumers [1]	Consumers	Stockholders	Total	Number of weeks' use held in stock by consumers and stockholders [2]
1970	17.64	17.10	1.04	17.91	4.15	0.87	5.02	14.4
1971	16.72	14.50	1.41	16.07	3.47	0.71	4.18	13.8
1972	16.75	14.59	2.14	16.72	3.44	0.72	4.16	11.6
1973	18.45	16.80	2.51	19.45	4.44	0.58	5.02	15.0
1974	17.58	15.07	3.29	18.07	4.96	0.87	5.83	17.7
1975	15.45	12.03	3.03	15.01	4.53	0.92	5.45	17.4
1976	15.80	12.66	3.15	15.65	4.37	1.08	5.45	17.5
1974								
1st qtr	4.36	3.98	0.97	4.92	5.00	0.62	5.62	16.0
2nd	4.59	3.93	0.82	4.62	5.06	0.75	5.81	17.8
3rd	4.25	3.56	0.70	4.19	5.00	0.81	5.81	17.2
4th	4.38	3.60	0.80	4.34	4.96	0.87	5.83	17.7
1975								
1st qtr	4.27	3.55	0.85	4.26	4.95	1.01	5.96	21.0
2nd	3.70	2.88	0.66	3.56	4.82	0.99	5.81	20.3
3rd	3.71	2.76	0.74	3.56	4.67	0.93	5.60	19.3
4th	3.77	2.84	0.78	3.63	4.53	0.92	5.45	17.4
1976								
1st qtr	4.07	3.05	0.84	3.91	4.37	0.90	5.27	17.6
2nd	3.89	3.18	0.72	3.86	4.35	0.94	5.29	18.1
3rd	3.78	3.24	0.70	3.83	4.39	1.05	5.44	17.4
4th	4.06	3.19	0.89	4.05	4.37	1.08	5.45	17.5
1977								
1st qtr	3.75	3.00	0.60	3.61	4.30	1.04	5.34	18.5
2nd	3.76	2.88	0.66	3.61	4.15	0.97	5.12	17.7
3rd	3.98	3.16	0.88	4.03	4.20	0.99	5.19	17.0

[1] Total deliveries to consumers are deliveries from UK production to consumers and stockholders plus imports minus stock build by stockholders. [2] Calculated as stocks divided by weekly consumption in the following quarter, with the exception of the latest quarter when the divisor is weekly consumption in that quarter.

Table 2 Consumption of finished steel by industry group

Seasonally adjusted. Million tonnes

					Engineering					
Period	Coal-mining	Railways	Ship-building	Construction	Electrical	Mechanical	Motors	Hollow-ware	Wire and wire manufactures	Other consuming industries
1970	0.44	0.40	0.68	2.86	0.77	3.83	2.32	1.12	1.25	3.97
1971	0.52	0.37	0.69	3.13	0.74	3.06	2.30	1.23	1.12	3.56
1972	0.47	0.37	0.72	2.99	0.76	3.18	2.21	1.23	1.14	3.68
1973	0.52	0.37	0.65	3.35	0.87	3.73	2.43	1.35	1.23	3.95
1974	0.50	0.48	0.58	3.08	1.07	3.54	2.13	1.33	1.12	3.75
1975	0.52	0.54	0.66	2.53	0.84	3.29	1.65	1.09	0.96	3.37
1976	0.49	0.45	0.56	2.51	0.82	3.33	1.86	1.27	1.03	3.48
1974										
1st qtr	0.09	0.11	0.15	0.89	0.25	0.86	0.50	0.33	0.28	0.90
2nd	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.81	0.28	0.93	0.56	0.37	0.27	1.00
3rd	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.66	0.28	0.86	0.56	0.30	0.29	0.88
4th	0.14	0.13	0.15	0.72	0.26	0.89	0.51	0.33	0.28	0.97
1975										
1st qtr	0.14	0.15	0.18	0.71	0.22	0.92	0.48	0.30	0.27	0.90
2nd	0.12	0.12	0.18	0.65	0.18	0.79	0.37	0.24	0.22	0.83
3rd	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.59	0.22	0.80	0.36	0.28	0.24	0.82
4th	0.14	0.13	0.16	0.58	0.22	0.78	0.44	0.27	0.23	0.82
1976										
1st qtr	0.12	0.12	0.18	0.74	0.22	0.81	0.44	0.30	0.25	0.89
2nd	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.64	0.22	0.81	0.46	0.30	0.24	0.81
3rd	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.61	0.21	0.78	0.48	0.30	0.24	0.82
4th	0.11	0.10	0.12	0.52	0.17	0.93	0.48	0.37	0.30	0.96
1977										
1st qtr	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.53	0.17	0.87	0.47	0.33	0.23	0.86
2nd	0.12	0.08	0.12	0.51	0.16	0.93	0.43	0.32	0.23	0.86
3rd	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.50	0.18	1.03	0.48	0.34	0.21	0.93

mechanical engineering, motor, and the residual group of other consuming industries.

Stocks by industry (table 3)
The level of consumer stocks rose by 1 per cent over the previous quarter. The increase was mainly reflected in the motor, holloware, and the residual group of other consuming industries. Steel stockholders show an increase of 2 per cent.

Number of weeks use held in stock (table 4)
With the exception of wire and wire manufactures, where there was a modest increase, other industries were unchanged.

Stocks by product (table 5)
Sheet, plate and tinplate showed modest increases during the third quarter 1977.

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Table 3 Stocks of finished steel by industry group

Seasonally adjusted. Million tonnes

Period	Coal-mining	Railways	Ship-building	Con-struction	Engineering: Electrical	Engineering: Mechan-ical	Motors	Hollow-ware	Wire and wire manu-factures	Other consum-ing industries
1970	0.11	0.12	0.29	1.06	0.14	0.93	0.46	0.16	0.14	0.74
1971	0.13	0.11	0.25	0.84	0.10	0.78	0.37	0.14	0.13	0.62
1972	0.09	0.08	0.27	0.83	0.10	0.80	0.38	0.14	0.12	0.63
1973	0.14	0.09	0.34	1.11	0.15	0.92	0.50	0.19	0.14	0.86
1974	0.19	0.14	0.45	1.22	0.17	1.05	0.46	0.20	0.15	0.93
1975	0.22	0.16	0.51	1.14	0.13	0.90	0.39	0.14	0.15	0.79
1976	0.19	0.12	0.39	1.00	0.13	0.92	0.47	0.17	0.13	0.85
1974										
1st qtr	0.18	0.12	0.37	1.18	0.21	1.04	0.55	0.22	0.16	0.97
2nd	0.20	0.13	0.42	1.23	0.20	1.07	0.49	0.19	0.17	0.96
3rd	0.20	0.13	0.45	1.22	0.19	1.05	0.47	0.19	0.16	0.94
4th	0.19	0.14	0.45	1.22	0.17	1.05	0.46	0.20	0.15	0.93
1975										
1st qtr	0.20	0.13	0.48	1.22	0.16	1.04	0.43	0.20	0.15	0.94
2nd	0.21	0.15	0.51	1.21	0.15	1.00	0.41	0.18	0.13	0.87
3rd	0.22	0.16	0.52	1.20	0.13	0.93	0.41	0.14	0.14	0.82
4th	0.22	0.16	0.51	1.14	0.13	0.90	0.39	0.14	0.15	0.79
1976										
1st qtr	0.22	0.17	0.46	1.05	0.13	0.89	0.39	0.14	0.15	0.77
2nd	0.21	0.15	0.42	1.06	0.12	0.86	0.41	0.16	0.16	0.80
3rd	0.20	0.13	0.40	1.01	0.12	0.91	0.45	0.18	0.16	0.83
4th	0.19	0.12	0.39	1.00	0.13	0.92	0.47	0.17	0.13	0.85
1977										
1st qtr	0.19	0.12	0.37	1.01	0.13	0.90	0.45	0.18	0.13	0.82
2nd	0.19	0.12	0.33	0.99	0.12	0.88	0.44	0.17	0.12	0.79
3rd	0.18	0.12	0.33	0.99	0.12	0.87	0.46	0.19	0.13	0.81

Table 4 Ratio of stocks of weekly consumption by industry group

Number of weeks

Period	Coal-mining	Railways	Ship-building	Con-struction	Engineering: Electrical	Engineering: Mechan-ical	Motors	Hollow-ware	Wire and wire manu-factures	Other consum-ing industries
1970	10	16	22	16	9	14	10	6	6	10
1971	23	17	21	15	8	13	9	6	6	9
1972	9	11	18	13	6	11	8	6	5	8
1973	22	11	29	16	8	14	13	8	7	13
1974	17	12	34	22	10	15	12	9	7	14
1975	23	17	37	20	8	14	12	6	8	12
1976	22	16	42	25	10	13	13	6	6	12
1974										
1st qtr	20	12	36	19	10	15	12	8	8	13
2nd	17	14	37	24	9	16	11	8	8	14
3rd	18	13	38	22	10	15	12	8	7	13
4th	17	12	34	22	10	15	12	9	7	14
1975										
1st qtr	21	14	35	25	11	17	15	11	9	15
2nd	22	14	48	26	9	16	15	8	7	14
3rd	21	16	42	27	8	16	12	7	8	13
4th	23	17	37	20	8	14	12	6	8	12
1976										
1st qtr	20	17	41	21	7	14	11	6	8	12
2nd	23	20	45	22	8	14	11	7	9	13
3rd	23	18	43	26	9	13	12	6	7	11
4th	24	17	45	23	10	13	13	7	7	12
1977										
1st qtr	22	19	39	25	10	13	13	7	7	12
2nd	19	16	46	26	9	11	12	7	7	11
3rd	19	16	46	26	9	11	12	7	8	11

Reserves rise $163m in December

UK official reserves rose by $163 million (about £85 million) in December. During the month net accruals of foreign currency borrowing by the public sector under the exchange cover scheme were $114 million (£59 million) and payments on long-term debt $208 million (£108 million). At the end of December the reserves stood at $20,557 million (£10,715 million).

Table 5 Stock of finished steel held by consumers and stockholders

Seasonally adjusted. Million tonnes

	Sheet	Plate	Tin-plate	Rods and bars for re-inforce-ment	Other steel pro-ducts	Total all pro-ducts
CONSUMERS						
1974	0.61	1.07	0.17	0.23	2.88	4.96
1975	0.41	1.05	0.12	0.23	2.72	4.53
1976	0.53	0.89	0.15	0.21	2.59	4.37
1975						
3rd qtr	0.43	1.12	0.14	0.22	2.76	4.67
4th	0.41	1.05	0.12	0.23	2.72	4.53
1976						
1st qtr	0.41	0.96	0.15	0.23	2.62	4.37
2nd	0.46	0.93	0.16	0.21	2.59	4.35
3rd	0.50	0.89	0.16	0.23	2.61	4.39
4th	0.53	0.89	0.15	0.21	2.59	4.37
1977						
1st qtr	0.53	0.88	0.13	0.20	2.56	4.30
2nd	0.48	0.83	0.15	0.19	2.50	4.15
3rd	0.50	0.84	0.17	0.19	2.50	4.20
STOCKHOLDERS						
1974	0.27	0.18	0.01	0.01	0.40	0.87
1975	0.23	0.24	0.01	o	0.44	0.92
1976	0.28	0.29	0.02	o	0.49	1.08
1975						
3rd qtr	0.24	0.24	0.01	o	0.44	0.93
4th	0.23	0.24	0.01	o	0.44	0.92
1976						
1st qtr	0.23	0.25	0.01	o	0.41	0.90
2nd	0.23	0.27	0.01	o	0.43	0.94
3rd	0.27	0.30	0.02	o	0.46	1.05
4th	0.28	0.29	0.02	o	0.49	1.08
1977						
1st qtr	0.29	0.27	0.02	o	0.46	1.04
2nd	0.25	0.26	0.01	o	0.45	0.97
3rd	0.27	0.26	0.01	o	0.45	0.99
TOTAL						
1974	0.88	1.25	0.18	0.24	3.28	5.83
1975	0.64	1.29	0.13	0.23	3.16	5.45
1976	0.81	1.18	0.17	0.21	3.08	5.45
1975						
3rd qtr	0.67	1.36	0.15	0.22	3.20	5.60
4th	0.64	1.29	0.13	0.23	3.16	5.45
1976						
1st qtr	0.64	1.21	0.16	0.23	3.03	5.27
2nd	0.69	1.20	0.17	0.21	3.02	5.29
3rd	0.77	1.19	0.18	0.23	3.07	5.44
4th	0.81	1.18	0.17	0.21	3.08	5.45
1977						
1st qtr	0.82	1.15	0.15	0.20	3.02	5.34
2nd	0.73	1.09	0.16	0.19	2.95	5.12
3rd	0.77	1.10	0.18	0.19	2.95	5.19

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Textiles output still depressed in third quarter but exports boost clothing

Home demand (table 1)
Consumers' expenditure on clothing recovered strongly in the third quarter of 1977 to be 7 per cent higher than in the depressed second quarter, and 2 per cent above the high figure reached in the first quarter. The demand for household textiles showed a similar pattern with a rise of 9 per cent. Although there have been no indications of a further rise in the fourth quarter, increases in consumer spending are widely forecast for 1978, and should boost the demand for textile and clothing products.

Output (table 2)
The output of the textile industry was 2 per cent higher than in the second quarter but was still well below the 1976 level. Hosiery and other knitted goods (up 14 per cent) and carpets (up 10 per cent) both showed substantial rises, but man-made fibres production fell by 8 per cent to its lowest level for more than two years, and woollen and worsted fell by 4 per cent. In contrast, deliveries of made-up clothing, helped by a strong export performance, reached a new peak, 12 per cent higher than the average 1976 level.

Prices (table 5)
The wholesale price index of materials and fuel purchased by the textile industries reached a peak in the final quarter of 1976. Marginal falls in the first and second quarters of 1977 have been followed by a fall of 2 per cent in the third quarter. This was largely due to a sharp fall in the price of raw cotton to nearly 30 per cent below the peak quarterly figure which occurred at the end of 1976. Latest information indicates that this downward trend has continued into the fourth quarter of 1977. These falls have been reflected in the declining rate of increase in the output prices and index for textiles, which rose by only 1.3 per cent between the second and third quarters of 1977, compared with a rise of 3.3 per cent for all manufactured products. In particular, the price of cotton cloth fell by more than 1 per cent and

Table 1 Comparison of textile and clothing output with some factors affecting demand

Index numbers 1970 = 100 (quarterly figures seasonally adjusted)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1975 4th qtr	1976 1st qtr	1976 2nd qtr	1976 3rd qtr	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	Growth rate per cent per annum 1970/76	Growth per cent 12 months ended Q3 1977/ Q3 1976
Gross domestic product at factor cost (expenditure based)	100.0	102.3	104.0	110.2	110.5	108.9	111.6	108.2	112.6	110.6	111.3	112.1	110.2	111.3	110.2	+1.8	+0 2
Consumer's expenditure																	
All items	100.0	102.7	108.7	113.6	112.5	111.4	111.5	109.8	111.4	110.4	111.5	112.8	110.2	109.0	111.1 p	+1.8	+0.4
Clothing	100.0	101.8	107.9	113.4	112.6	114.7	116.6	112.0	115.3	114.5	118.8	117.7	119.4	113.9	121.9	+2.6	+3.0
Household textiles and soft furnishings	100.0	104.3	112.9	116.8	113.9	114.3	118.2	110.0	128.6	111.4	117.1	115.7	128.6	111.4	121.4	+2.8	+2.1
Output of total manufacturing	100.0	99.5	102.1	110.7	109.1	102.5	103.4	101.1	101.6	103.5	103.8	104.9	105.7	103.1	103.8	+0.4	+1.8
Output of textiles	100.0	100.6	102.9	108.6	99.2	93.8	97.4	94.9	97.5	95.2	97.5	99.3	99.3	91.8	93.7	−0.4	−0.3
Deliveries of made-up clothing	100.0	104.2	108.7	116.6	114.4	115.3	116.1	112.0	114.2	108.9	122.5	112.7	123.6	119.6	129.8	+2.2	+6.2

Table 2 Output

Index numbers 1970 = 100 (quarterly figures seasonally adjusted)

	1968 MLH	Weights	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1975 4th qtr	1976 1st qtr	1976 2nd qtr	1976 3rd qtr	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	Growth rate per cent per annum 1970/76	Growth per cent 12 months ended Q3 1977/ Q3 1976
Man-made fibres	411	14.5	100.0	106.1	107.2	127.3	111.1	100.9	112.5	109.2	115.4	112.0	109.9	112.5	113.8	105.1	97.0	+2.0	−4.1
Spinning and doubling on cotton system [1]	412	11.7	100.0	103.2	103.0	112.4	89.5	80.8	85.2	83.4	88.0	81.3	85.3	86.2	83.9	74.3	77.7	−2.6	−4.7
Weaving of cotton and man-made fibres [2]	413 (part)	6.9	100.0	95.3	91.6	93.3	90.3	86.4	85.3	85.3	91.1	83.3	83.4	85.7	87.5	83.7	83.1	−2.5	−0.9
Woollen and worsted	414	17.6	100.0	93.0	97.6	97.7	86.7	77.6	79.5	76.6	77.8	78.7	79.6	82.0	85.8	81.2	77.6	−3.7	+4.3
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	19.0	100.0	99.5	99.5	102.8	99.8	96.2	101.2	97.3	97.2	97.3	104.7	105.9	101.8	94.7	107.9	+0.2	+3.4
Carpets	419	8.0	100.0	107.8	121.7	125.8	115.5	110.9	109.5	107.9	110.9	107.7	109.1	112.0	107.5	91.2	100.3	+1.5	−5.6
(Order XIII) [3]		100.0	100.0	100.6	102.9	108.6	99.2	93.8	97.4	94.9	97.5	95.2	97.5	99.3	99.3	91.8	93.7	−0.4	−0.3

[1] Includes texturing of man-made continuous filament yarns. [2] Excludes linen. [3] In addition to sectors listed above includes jute, rope, twine and net, lace, narrow fabrics made-up textiles, textile finishing and other textiles industries. Their combined weight in the total index is 22.3 per cent.

Table 3 Production of man-made fibres

Million kilogrammes

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1975 4th qtr	1976 1st qtr	1976 2nd qtr	1976 3rd qtr	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	Growth rate per cent per annum 1970/76	Growth per cent 12 months ended Q3 1977/ Q3 1976
Staple fibre																	
Synthetic	170	166	177	221	196	178	214	49	52	53	52	57	53	51	42	−3.9	−1.5
Viscose and acetate	172	170	185	204	160	138	134	31	38	35	26	35	34	36	34	−4.1	+6.9
Total	342	336	362	425	356	316	348	80	90	88	78	92	87	87	76	+0.3	+1.8
Continuous filament yarn																	
Synthetic	167	191	196	233	200	185	200	53	52	52	46	50	49	48	41	+3.0	−7.4
Viscose and acetate	91	85	68	73	72	63	71	17	18	18	16	19	18	16	14	−4.0	−2.9
Total	258	276	264	306	272	248	271	70	70	70	62	69	67	64	55	−0.8	−6.2
All man-made fibres																	
Synthetic	337	357	373	454	396	363	414	102	104	105	98	107	102	99	83	+3.5	−4.4
Viscose and acetate	263	255	253	277	232	201	205	48	56	53	42	54	52	52	48	−4.1	+3.5
Total	600	612	626	731	628	564	619	150	160	158	140	161	154	151	131	+0.5	−1.8

the price of worsted cloth rose by less than 1 per cent.

Employment (table 6)
Total employment in Great Britain at mid-August in textiles and clothing was lower than in June 1977 by 3000 and 4000 respectively, but (in both industries) was marginally higher than a year previously. Among the textile sectors the largest falls in employment between June and August 1977 occurred in man-made fibres and in cotton system spinning, both of which have fallen steadily over the past year, and in carpets. The industry continues to be a substantial recipient of the temporary employment subsidy.

Overseas trade (tables 7 to 10)
The crude trade balance for clothing and knitwear showed a further improvement in the third quarter of 1977. The deficit (£27 million) was the lowest that has been recorded in any quarter over the past three years and was markedly better than in the first two quarters (£82 million and £50 million). Exports were 50 per cent higher by value (32 per cent by volume) than in the corresponding quarter of 1976, whereas imports, although they rose again (in current prices) compared with the second quarter, were still below the first quarter 1977 level. It is noticeable that in the first nine months of the year our exports of clothing and knit-

Table 4 Consumption of fibres

Million kilogrammes

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1975 4th qtr	1976 1st qtr	1976 2nd qtr	1976 3rd qtr	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	Growth rate per cent per annum 1970/76	Growth per cent 12 months ended Q3 1977/ Q3 1976
In cotton spinning																	
Raw cotton	165	140	129	126	111	103	113	29	30	27	27	29	31	25	23	−6.1	−4.4
Man-made staple fibre																	
Rayon	33	34	32	36	39	30	27	7	7	7	6	7	9	8	6	−3.3	+11.1
Other	32	36	34	37	30	30	38	9	10	9	9	10	11	9	9	+2.9	+5.4
In top making, wool spinning and felting																	
Wool and animal hair	166	151	165	149	121	122	134	32	35	34	31	34	36	33	27	−3.5	−1.5
Man-made staple fibre	84	77	86	105	103	86	87	20	22	23	19	23	23	22	19	+0.6	+3.6

Table 5 Prices

Index numbers 1970 = 100

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1975 4th qtr	1976 1st qtr	1976 2nd qtr	1976 3rd qtr	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr
Output (home sales)															
All manufactured products	100.0	109.0	114.8	123.2	152.0	188.7	219.6	199.2	206.9	214.4	223.2	233.9	248.0	259.1	267.7
Textile industries	100.0	104.9	112.2	131.7	162.2	178.6	205.9	185.1	193.0	201.1	209.6	219.9	234.9	241.6	244.7
Man-made fibre cloth	100.0	106.8	114.8	132.7	172.6	195.0	212.6	204.3	207.1	209.1	213.9	220.2	231.3	237.1	242.2
Cotton cloth	100.0	108.0	117.4	138.9	193.8	190.2	229.1	190.8	205.1	220.5	239.6	251.2	263.7	272.1	268.3
Worsted cloth	100.0	103.9	118.0	173.3	189.8	203.2	240.7	211.0	219.4	234.9	243.7	264.6	279.4	283.9	285.9
Socks, stockings and tights (inc. pantihose)	100.0	100.9	102.3	107.1	119.4	134.2	146.4	138.0	142.5	145.0	148.2	149.7	158.7	161.8	168.0
Knitted underwear and nightwear	100.0	104.2	111.1	126.8	154.7	178.5	205.3	182.5	190.3	201.3	210.0	224.7	248.6	250.5	254.6
Knitted outerwear	100.0	101.5	105.3	119.0	140.8	157.8	172.3	160.4	166.8	170.9	174.3	177.3	203.9	212.1	216.3
Carpets	100.0	104.9	111.7	130.2	153.1	177.8	211.3	190.5	200.2	206.6	214.5	224.0	239.3	249.6	252.3
Made-up clothing	100.0	106.4	112.3	119.4	138.3	159.4	178.8	166.7	172.0	175.1	179.4	187.8	194.8	197.6	203.3
Materials and fuel purchased															
Textile industries	100.0	104.8	119.0	166.7	189.9	201.7	265.6	214.9	232.4	255.9	275.1	298.8	298.6	297.1	290.3
Commodities wholly or mainly imported															
Raw cotton	100.0	112.9	116.6	204.2	229.5	196.9	356.7	223.7	264.6	324.4	405.7	432.3	397.7	377.8	305.2
Raw wool	100.0	94.9	156.3	332.3	250.3	210.7	303.7	227.8	250.4	286.1	313.9	364.4	350.8	333.8	325.5
Man-made fibres	100.0	103.1	103.6	105.8	137.9	156.9	175.4	162.8	166.9	173.4	176.8	184.7	192.3	196.4	196.0

Table 6 Employment in textiles[1]

Thousands

	MLH	1975 December	1976 March	1976 June	1976 September	1976 December	1977 March	1977 June	1977 August[2]
Great Britain									
Textiles	411-429	483.7	482.4	486.2	488.7	491.6	490.8	492.1	489.3
Production of man-made fibres	411	34.3	34.0	33.5	33.5	33.1	32.5	32.1	31.7
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	50.8	51.1	51.8	52.4	52.2	52.0	51.6	51.0
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	42.5	42.4	42.8	43.1	42.6	42.8	42.4	42.2
Woollen and worsted	414	84.3	85.0	85.0	84.4	85.1	84.6	85.4	85.3
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	113.1	112.8	115.4	116.7	117.7	118.2	121.1	121.0
Carpets	419	36.0	36.1	35.7	35.3	35.4	35.5	35.0	34.3
Textile finishing	423	45.9	45.8	46.5	47.1	47.5	47.3	47.0	46.8
Clothing	441-449	305.8	300.3	302.0	302.4	306.7	306.6	308.3	304.2

[1] Employees in employment at middle of each month. [2] Latest figures available.

Table 7 Crude trade balance[1]

£ million at current price

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1975 4th qtr	1976 1st qtr	1976 2nd qtr	1976 3rd qtr	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr
Textile fibres (division 26)															
Exports	96.4	87.3	108.1	172.1	201.8	183.5	260.6	46.9	57.6	64.8	59.8	78.4	92.6	81.6	67.9
Imports	183.9	150.0	213.7	322.4	310.5	263.4	438.3	62.6	101.2	113.7	103.1	120.3	140.6	127.5	95.0
Balance	−87.6	−62.7	−105.6	−150.3	−108.7	−79.9	−177.7	−15.8	−43.6	−48.9	−43.3	−41.9	−48.0	−45.9	−27.1
Textile yarns, fabrics, etc, (division 65)															
Exports	396.8	425.8	445.4	589.5	745.8	698.2	934.2	197.2	203.4	230.9	225.3	274.6	287.7	292.2	280.5
Imports	256.4	324.9	369.7	514.9	688.2	682.8	911.4	182.6	212.7	225.3	213.7	259.7	288.9	274.8	270.2
Balance	+140.4	+100.9	+75.7	+74.6	+57.6	+15.4	+22.8	+14.6	−9.3	+5.6	+11.6	+14.9	−1.2	+17.4	+10.3
Clothing (division 84)															
Exports	123.1	129.5	144.3	179.6	230.0	265.5	412.3	83.0	74.1	87.7	115.4	135.1	119.2	126.9	172.8
Imports	129.4	178.2	218.8	333.6	402.4	505.1	683.8	138.3	158.3	166.4	176.3	182.8	201.5	177.0	199.5
Balance	−6.3	−48.7	−74.5	−154.0	−172.4	−239.6	−271.5	−55.3	−84.2	−78.7	−60.9	−47.7	−82.3	−50.1	−26.7

[1] Imports cif, exports fob.

Table 8 Imports

£ million at current prices (cif)

	Textile fibres (div. 26)			Textile yarns, fabrics and made-up articles (div. 65)											Clothing (div. 84)		
	Man-made fibres, tow and waste (266)	Wool tops (262.7 part and 262.8)	Total textile fibres	Woollen and worsted yarns (651.2)	Cotton yarns and thread (651.3 and .4)	Continuous filament yarns (part 651.6 and 651.7)	Spun man-made fibre yarns (part 651.6 and 651.7)	Cotton woven fabrics (652)	Woollen and worsted woven fabrics (653.2)	Man-made fibre woven fabrics (653.5 and .6)	Knitted fabrics (653.7)	Carpets (657.6)	Total yarns, fabrics etc	Made-up clothing (841.1 and .2)	Hosiery and knitted garments (part [1] 841.4)	Total clothing
1970	13.3	3.3	183.9	3.9	9.8	38.4	5.6	53.5	7.6	42.2	13.0	9.6	256.4	70.7	51.4	129.4
1971	16.9	2.8	150.0	4.1	10.2	54.2	7.3	70.4	7.9	57.1	16.6	12.2	324.9	99.6	68.8	178.2
1972	24.9	4.3	213.7	6.3	12.5	52.8	9.2	74.2	8.2	78.6	14.0	15.8	369.7	123.7	82.7	218.8
1973	35.4	5.3	322.4	11.0	15.5	70.7	17.0	103.5	11.8	115.3	12.7	21.3	514.9	197.8	112.3	333.6
1974	57.2	4.8	310.5	9.5	42.8	105.2	30.2	130.5	13.5	154.5	16.4	23.0	688.2	243.9	134.1	402.4
1975	45.5	3.8	263.4	11.1	28.3	92.2	28.7	125.7	16.6	167.2	18.5	27.4	682.8	307.5	166.7	505.1
1976	59.3	4.2	438.3	17.1	41.8	127.5	41.2	190.7	19.1	196.4	22.8	36.7	911.4	404.1	238.4	683.8
1975																
1st qtr	10.4	1.0	56.1	2.2	6.6	20.7	5.9	31.7	3.2	44.5	3.6	5.9	166.8	68.0	37.2	111.0
2nd	10.8	0.8	74.2	3.0	6.8	20.6	6.8	29.8	5.0	41.4	4.3	6.7	166.0	79.4	39.5	125.1
3rd	12.1	1.1	70.4	2.8	7.0	24.9	7.0	30.1	5.0	39.9	5.4	6.7	167.4	75.7	45.9	130.7
4th	12.2	0.9	62.7	3.1	7.9	26.0	9.0	34.1	3.4	41.4	5.2	8.0	182.6	84.4	44.1	138.3
1976																
1st qtr	14.5	0.9	101.2	3.6	9.5	29.4	9.8	43.6	4.0	47.6	4.6	8.2	212.7	97.9	52.5	158.3
2nd	14.7	1.1	113.7	4.2	9.0	31.4	10.6	53.0	4.7	43.7	5.4	8.8	225.3	104.3	53.2	166.4
3rd	15.4	1.0	103.1	4.2	9.2	30.0	9.3	44.6	5.1	47.2	6.0	8.5	213.7	100.2	64.1	176.3
4th	14.7	1.2	120.3	5.1	14.1	36.7	11.5	49.5	5.3	57.9	6.8	11.3	259.7	101.7	68.6	182.8
1977																
1st qtr	19.0	1.2	40.6	5.8	14.8	40.1	11.6	57.9	6.2	67.0	6.6	10.0	288.9	117.7	71.0	201.5
2nd	19.0	1.6	127.5	5.4	14.7	37.9	12.0	57.0	8.1	56.8	5.9	10.8	274.8	102.5	62.0	177.0
3rd	15.4	1.8	95.0	5.5	12.6	36.3	11.2	52.4	8.7	66.8	5.4	11.1	270.2	110.7	73.1	199.5

[1] Less 841.45.
Source: Overseas trade statistics.

Table 9 Exports

£ million at current prices (fob)

	Textile fibres (div. 26)			Textile yarns, fabrics and made-up articles (div. 65)											Clothing (div. 84)		
	Man-made fibres, tow and waste (266)	Wool tops (262.7 part and 262.8)	Total textile fibres	Woollen and worsted yarns (651.2)	Cotton yarns and thread (651.3 and .4)	Continuous filament yarns (part 651.6 and 651.7)	Spun man-made fibre yarns (part 651.6 and 651.7)	Cotton woven fabrics (652)	Woollen and worsted woven fabrics (653.2)	Man-made fibre woven fabrics (653.5 and .6)	Knitted fabrics (653.7)	Carpets (657.6)	Total yarns, fabrics etc	Made-up clothing (841.1 and .2)	Hosiery and knitted garments (part [1] 841.4)	Total clothing
1970	47.0	20.4	96.4	23.4	11.0	68.6	8.6	26.7	70.1	32.3	38.9	30.8	396.8	60.5	45.0	123.1
1971	45.5	16.3	87.3	23.3	10.1	80.4	9.6	28.6	62.8	31.6	54.4	34.2	425.8	61.8	49.0	129.5
1972	56.5	19.8	108.1	27.3	11.7	83.8	10.9	29.0	66.9	37.4	43.2	40.7	445.4	70.2	53.5	144.3
1973	77.7	38.1	172.1	37.0	17.0	110.0	18.6	39.5	91.5	49.9	43.1	63.0	589.5	86.9	68.0	179.6
1974	118.7	26.2	201.8	41.6	22.0	136.5	28.1	52.0	106.6	68.6	44.9	85.0	745.8	113.4	81.8	230.0
1975	101.3	28.6	183.5	37.5	18.5	112.8	23.3	46.9	92.5	68.2	44.3	74.6	698.2	137.1	89.3	265.5
1976	124.0	50.5	260.6	56.0	26.8	157.8	33.3	72.0	105.2	90.5	51.7	113.0	934.2	210.6	147.8	412.3
1975																
1st qtr	26.2	5.2	43.2	8.3	4.6	26.9	5.9	12.1	21.9	17.6	8.2	16.9	165.1	27.0	17.2	52.5
2nd	32.1	7.0	52.1	9.4	4.4	28.0	5.9	10.7	24.4	16.7	11.8	17.5	174.5	29.8	16.8	54.8
3rd	21.4	8.0	41.3	8.7	3.9	25.8	4.6	11.2	23.8	15.0	11.4	16.3	161.4	37.9	26.8	75.2
4th	21.6	8.4	46.9	11.1	5.6	32.1	6.9	12.9	22.4	18.9	12.9	23.9	197.2	42.4	28.5	83.0
1976																
1st qtr	26.9	11.0	57.6	11.1	5.3	35.4	7.7	16.1	19.7	20.6	10.9	24.4	203.4	37.8	25.3	74.1
2nd	30.3	13.4	64.8	13.7	6.8	39.4	8.5	16.6	27.6	22.2	12.5	27.3	230.9	48.2	28.5	87.7
3rd	29.1	11.6	59.8	13.6	6.8	38.9	7.1	15.8	28.5	21.0	13.6	26.0	225.3	58.3	42.8	115.4
4th	37.7	14.5	78.4	17.6	7.9	44.1	10.0	23.5	29.4	26.7	14.7	35.3	274.6	66.3	51.2	135.1
1977																
1st qtr	46.1	18.0	92.6	20.0	7.1	45.7	10.3	24.2	31.2	28.4	13.8	37.4	287.7	65.2	40.6	119.2
2nd	46.2	15.8	81.6	19.9	7.7	47.5	9.5	22.1	37.5	29.3	14.1	36.4	292.2	72.5	41.0	126.9
3rd	35.6	11.7	67.9	17.8	6.1	40.9	7.2	23.3	42.9	27.0	14.0	33.4	280.5	89.8	65.5	172.8

[1] Less 841.45.
Source: Overseas trade statistics.

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wear went to the various areas of the world in almost the same proportions as in the corresponding period of 1976. The one exception was the Middle East and north Africa which took 11 per cent of UK exports compared with 8 per cent in 1976, representing an increase in value of over 100 per cent. The proportions going to the EEC and to the rest of western Europe were 43 and 24 per cent respectively.

In yarns and fabrics the crude trade balance has varied little over the past five quarters apart from the disappointing first quarter 1977. Both exports and imports have remained fairly stable in value following the large rise in the fourth quarter of 1976; in volume terms both have fallen slightly.

Woollen and worsted woven fabrics have shown steady growth, with sales to the Middle East and USA doing particularly well in the first nine months of 1977 compared with the first nine months of 1976.

Inquiries: 01-212 6787.

Table 10 Imports of raw materials

£ million at current prices (cif)

	Greasy wool (262.1)		Degreased wool (262.2)		Fine animal hair (262.3)		Raw cotton (263.1)	
	mn kg	£m	mn kg	£m	mn kg	£m	mn kg	£m
1970	149	58	57	22	10	9	167	44
1971	99	33	62	21	9	5	142	41
1972	130	56	77	23	18	13	137	44
1973	95	93	56	55	15	26	171	66
1974	65	67	56	48	9	21	93	61
1975	84	58	48	37	11	22	113	59
1976	112	121	50	54	15	50	122	95
1975								
1st qtr	19	13	8	6	2	3	23	11
2nd	29	19	16	12	3	6	32	16
3rd	20	14	15	12	3	6	32	17
4th	16	12	9	7	3	7	26	15
1976								
1st qtr	35	32	10	10	3	8	38	23
2nd	28	28	17	17	5	14	34	25
3rd	24	27	13	15	3	10	26	22
4th	25	34	10	12	4	18	24	25
1977								
1st qtr	29	40	11	16	2	10	33	37
2nd	27	32	13	18	3	13	25	27
3rd	25	27	6	9	2	10	18	19

Source: Overseas trade statistics.

Wholesale textile houses: sales and stocks in October

Sales by wholesale textile houses in October showed an increase of 9 per cent on a year earlier, compared with an increase of 4 per cent in August and an increase of 3 per cent in September.

The value of stocks at the end of October showed an increase of 2 per cent compared with the same period last year.

Inquiries

These statistics are prepared by Textile Distributors' Association. Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, Textile Distributors' Association, 3 Berners Street, London W1P 4JP, tel. 01-580 2902.

Table 1 Textiles: wholesale sales and stocks

Index numbers and *percentage increase compared with a year earlier* 1950 = 100

		Value of home sales		Value of stocks end period	
1966		110	*−3*	..	..
1967		104	*−5*	..	..
1968		108	*4*	..	..
1969		103	*−5*	..	..
1970		107	*4*	..	..
1971		115	*8*	..	..
1972		121	*5*	..	..
1973		134	*11*	..	..
1974		147	*9*	..	..
1975		147	*1*	..	..
1976		146	*−1*	..	..
1974	1st quarter	134	*12*	189	*3*
	2nd quarter	131	*7*	202	*18*
	3rd quarter	148	*13*	194	*12*
	4th quarter	173	*6*	198	*−3*
1975	1st quarter	143	*7*	219	*16*
	2nd quarter	135	*3*	197	*−2*
	3rd quarter	146	*−1*	193	*−1*
	4th quarter	165	*−5*	224	*13*
1976	1st quarter	133	*−8*	234	*7*
	2nd quarter	127	*−6*	212	*8*
	3rd quarter	149	*2*	204	*6*
	4th quarter	176	*8*	228	*2*
1977	1st quarter	140	*5*	252	*7*
	2nd quarter	125	*−2*	224	*6*
	3rd quarter	153	*3*	214	*5*
1976	October	184	*−4*	208	*6*
	November	169	*−13*	229	*−1*
	December	175	*15*	228	*2*
1977	January	85	*−1*	221	*4*
	February	148	*8*	248	*9*
	March	186	*7*	252	*7*
	April	139	*2*	228	*10*
	May	129	*1*	242	*11*
	June	108	*−9*	224	*6*
	July	119	*3*	239	*8*
	August	142	*4*	227	*5*
	September	199	*3*	214	*5*
	October	201	*9*	212	*2*

Table 2 Analysis by department

Percentage increase compared with a year earlier

	Sales		Stocks [1]
	Oct 1977	Jan-Oct 1977	Oct 1977
Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts	8	9	20
Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats	−1	−9	42
Women's underwear	13	5	15
Women's hose and children's socks	28	16	4
Women's millinery	51	−3	−31
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	11	14	−3
Children's wear	−4	3	14
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	18	3	−2
Gloves	39	21	−21
Piece-goods and nets	−26	−17	−40
Household textiles	−1	10	6
Floor coverings, furniture and hardware	7	—	−3
Boots and shoes	23	11	−6
Total [2]	9	3	2

[1] Including some items not included among the subheadings. [2] Values at cost.

Vehicle production: provisional estimates for December

Provisional estimates of vehicle production in the United Kingdom in the five weeks ended 31 December 1977 are shown below. More detailed production figures are due to be published on 26 January.

Thousands

		Passenger cars		Commercial vehicles	
	No of weeks	Recorded	seasonally adjusted (monthly average)	Recorded	seasonally adjusted (monthly average)
1975	52	1 268	106	380.7	31.7
1976	53	1 333	111	372.1	31.0
1977	52	1 328	111	386.9	32.2
1976					
Dec	5	110	99	31.7	27.4
1977					
Jan	4	121	125	33.4	37.1
Feb	4	97	99	32.4	33.6
Mar	5	115	94	41.0	34.5
Apr	4	115	134	28.3	30.7
May	4	141	129	37.6	35.0
Jun	5	118	102	32.6	27.9
Jul	4	76	106	26.4	32.8
Aug	4	80	99	22.8	33.2
Sep	5	117	123	34.8	32.5
Oct	4	104	100	32.9	31.3
Nov	4	114	103	29.8	28.8
Dec p	5	130	114	35.1	29.5
Jul-Sep 1977			109		32.8
Oct-Dec 1977			106		29.9
Percentage change			−4		−9

To maintain comparability with figures for earlier periods, the figures of car production shown above include production in the form of components for assembly at Leyland's plant in Seneffe.

Minor adjustments have been made to the seasonally adjusted figures for January to November so that the annual total matches that of the recorded figures.

Inquiries: 01-212 0788.

Guide to government statistics
see centre pages

British Film Fund Agency returns

The British Film Fund Agency has authorised the publication of the following information for the nine weeks ended 26 November 1977.

	£
Distributors' earnings submitted	
Low-cost films:	
Eligible (after multiplying by 2½)	59 337
Not eligible for 2½ times rental	99 919
	159 256
High-cost films (including newsreels after multiplying by 2½)	774 293
	933 549
Films under 3000 ft (after multiplying by 2½)	46 231
	979 780
Levy collections paid to agency by HM Customs and Excise to 13 December 1977 approximately covering entertainments for the nine weeks ended 26 November 1977	989 502

The first interim allocation for the twenty-first year will be at the rate of 35 per cent.

Registrations of British, community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 6 January 1978.

BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
BRITISH					
The Owl Who Married The Goose	BR/E 39439/8/1/83	8	6 January	Contemporary Films Ltd	National Film Board of Canada
Movietone News 2535	BR/E 39383/8/1/83	8	6 January	British Movietonews Ltd	British Movietonews Ltd
FOREIGN					
Oh God	F 39436	97	5 January	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd	Warner Bros Inc, California
Audrey Rose	F 39437	112	5 January	United Artists Corporation Ltd	Sterobcar Productions, Los Angeles
Hyenas' Sun	F 39438	100	6 January	Essential Cinema Ltd	William Thijssen, Amsterdam
The White Buffalo	F 39440	97	6 January	EMI Films Ltd	Dino De Laurentiis Corporation, California

NOTES
The quota life of the film 'Persecution', BR/E 37675, has been extended until 5 September 1981 by a direction under Section 2(2) of the Films Act 1960 as amended by Section 10(1) of the Films Act 1970.
The quota life of the film 'Happy To Meet', BR/E 38209, has been extended until 15 August 1981 by a direction under Section 2(2) of the Films Act 1960 as amended by Section 10(1) of the Films Act 1970.

Films Act 1960: combination of quota periods

The Department of Trade has issued directions under section 6 of the Films Act 1960 for the combination of quota periods in respect of the following two films:

Gauntlet
The Department of Trade, after consulting the Cinematograph Films Council and on the application of EMI Cinemas Ltd, has issued a direction that for the following cinemas the years 1978 and 1979 may be combined as a single quota period, provided that the foreign film 'Gauntlet' is exhibited for a continuous period of at least eight weeks and one day:
ABC2, Edinburgh; ABC2 Bournemouth, Dorset; ABC2, Hull, North Humberside; ABC1, Glasgow.

Rollercoaster
The Department of Trade, after consulting the Cinematograph Films Council and on the application of EMI Cinemas Ltd, has issued a direction that for the following cinemas the years 1978 and 1979 may be combined as a single quota period, provided that the foreign film 'Rollercoaster' is exhibited for a continuous period of at least eight weeks and one day:
ABC (New Centre), Bristol, Avon; ABC1 (Deansgate), Manchester; ABC1, Bournemouth, Dorset; ABC2, Glasgow; ABC1, Edinburgh; Futurist, Liverpool; ABC1, Leeds, West Yorks.

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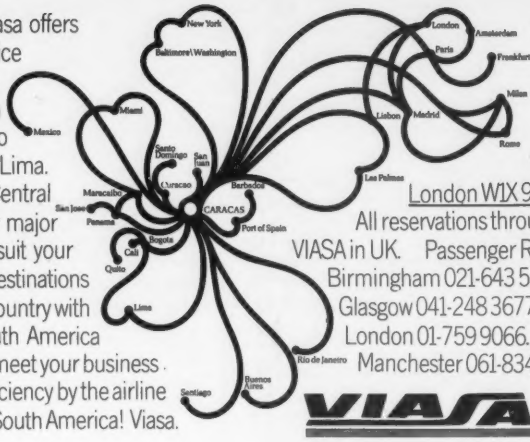

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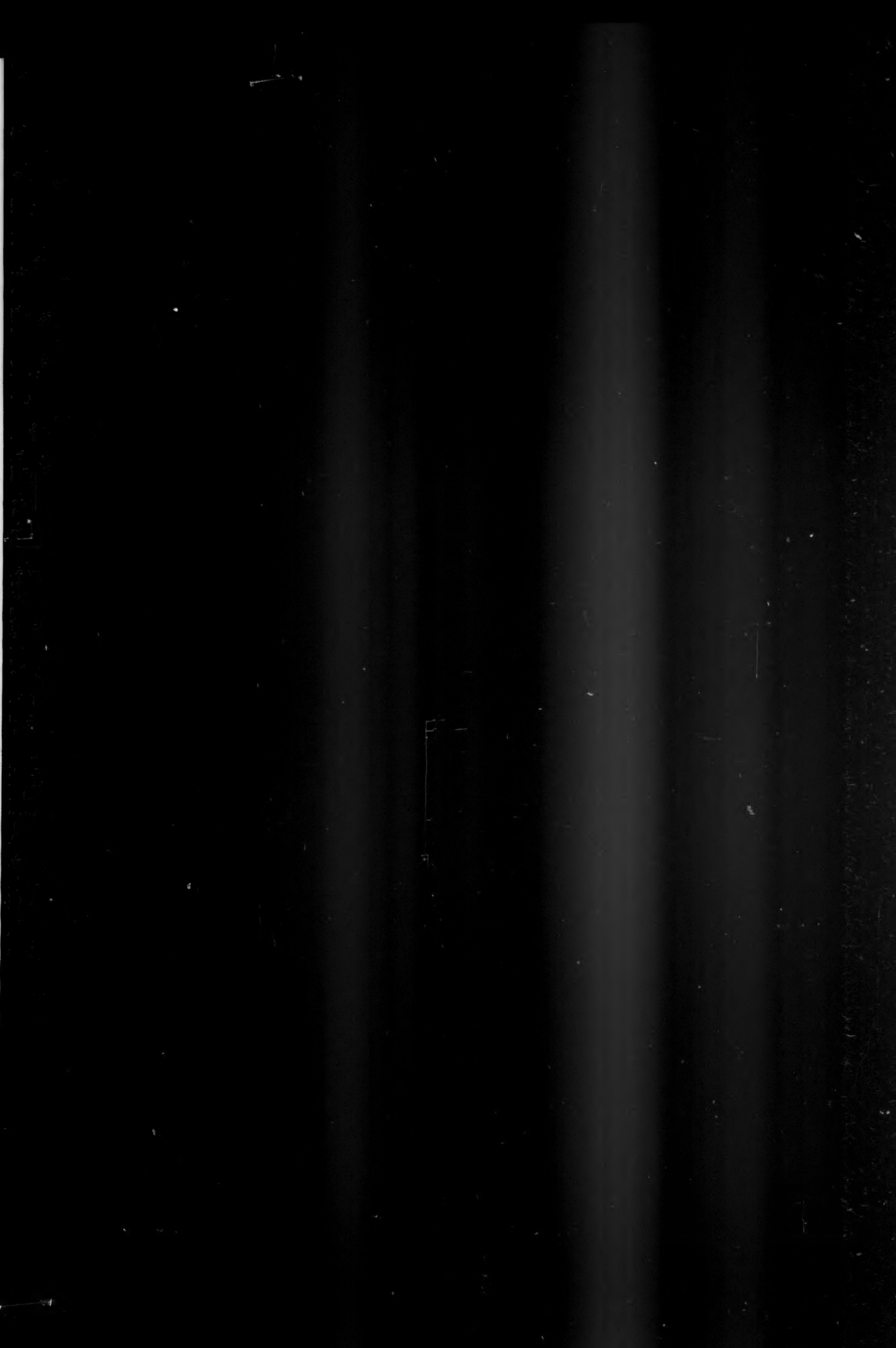
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